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ABSTRACT

The South Carolina State Library's plan for use of Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Title I, II, and III funds is presented. Highlights include: a profile of the public, including special needs populations; profiles of the state's libraries and their needs; criteria, priorities and procedures for library improvement under Title I (Library Services), Title II (Library Construction), and Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation); and long-range goals, objectives and implementation plans. The goals are: (1) strengthening the State Library agency for the purpose of providing statewide library leadership and services; (2) expanding and improving public library services throughout the state, providing access for every resident, so as to further the educational, vocational, economic, and cultural enrichment of all citizens; (3) extending and improving library services to special clientele such as the institutionalized and physically handicapped; (4) encouraging and developing resource-sharing by all libraries through participation in the South Carolina Library Network and other cooperative activities. Seven statistical tables are included. (MAS)

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ED 378 993

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRAM

FOR

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

1994 - 1997

under the

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
(P.L. 101-254, FY 1995)

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
P. O. Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

1995

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Date of Publication 1994

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I. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

It is the purpose of the Library Services and Construction Act to assist in the extension and improvement of public library services to areas and populations which are without such services or to which such services are inadequate and to assist Indian tribes in planning and developing library services to meet their needs. It is the further purpose of this Act to assist with (1) public library construction and renovation; (2) improving State and local public library services for older Americans, and for handicapped, institutionalized, and other disadvantaged individuals; (3) strengthening State library administrative agencies; (4) promoting interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing among all types of libraries; (5) strengthening major urban resource libraries; and (6) increasing the capacity of libraries to keep up with rapidly changing information technology.

The South Carolina State Library has prepared this document as a requirement of the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended.

The LSCA Amendments of 1990 has eight titles. They are:

Title I	- Library Services
Title II	- Public Library Construction
Title III	- Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing
Title IV	- Library Services for Indian Tribes
Title V	- Foreign Language Materials Acquisition
Title VI	- Library Literacy Programs
Title VII	- Evaluation and Assessment
Title VIII	- Library Learning Center Programs

Titles IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII are directly administered by the U.S. Department of Education. Therefore, they will not be discussed in this plan or in the Annual Program, except as a reference to other programs. Use of funds for Titles I, II, and III are described below:

LSCA Title I (Library Services) funds are to be used for:

(1) the extension of public library services to areas and populations without such services and the improvement of such services to areas and populations to ensure that such services are adequate to meet user needs and to make library services accessible to individuals who, by reason of distance, residence, handicap, age, literacy level, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public;

(2) adapting public library services to meet particular needs of individuals within the States;

(3) assisting libraries to serve as community information referral centers;

(4) assisting libraries in providing literacy programs for adults and school dropouts in cooperation with other agencies and organizations, if appropriate;

(5) strengthening State library administrative agencies; and

(6) strengthening major urban resource libraries.

Other Title I priorities such as Service to Limited English-Speaking Populations, Strengthening Metropolitan Public Libraries, Intergenerational Programming, Library Literacy Centers, Service to the Handicapped, and Drug Abuse Prevention have not been addressed because at this time they are not considered statewide priorities, as reflected by the chart below. However, a public library may choose to apply for a grant which addresses these priorities under the Library Development Project or another applicable project.

LSCA Title I Priorities

1.	Areas Without Services	N/A
2.	Inadequate Services	Project IB, IIIA, IIIB, IIIC, IIID-1
3.	Disadvantaged	Project IIID-3, can be funded under III-C
4.	Physically Handicapped	Project IV
5.	Institutions	Project IIID-5
6.	Strengthening the State Library	Project IIA, IIB
7.	Major Urban Resource Library	N/A
8.	Strengthening Metropolitan Public Library	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIIC
9.	Limited English-Speaking Proficiency	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIIC, IIID-1, or IIID-4
10.	Service to the Elderly	Project IIID-2
11.	Community Information & Referral Centers	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIIC, IIID-2, IIID-3, or IIID-4, IIIE
12.	Literacy Programs	Project IIID-4
13.	Handicapped	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIIC, IIID-1, IIID-2 or IIID-3
14.	Administration	Project IA
15.	Intergenerational Programs	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIID-1
16.	Child Care Centers	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIID-1
17.	Library Literacy Centers	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIID-4
18.	Drug Abuse Prevention	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIIC, IIID-1

LSCA Title II (Public Library Construction) funds are to be used for the construction of new buildings and acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of any such buildings, or any combination of such activities (including architects' fees and the cost of acquisition of land). Construction may include remodeling to meet standards under the Act of August 12, 1968, commonly known as the 'Architectural Barriers Act of 1968', remodeling designed to conserve energy, renovation or remodeling to accommodate new technologies, remodeling to conform to the Americans With Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements, and the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public libraries.

LSCA Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing) funds are to be used for:

(1) planning for, and taking other steps leading to the development of, cooperative library networks;

(2) establishing, expanding, and operating local, regional, and interstate cooperative networks of libraries, which provide for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers for improved supplementary services for the special clientele served by each type of library or center; and

(3) working with libraries and other organizations which are involved with preservation efforts in the state.

In addition to meeting the requirements of Public Law 101-254, this document serves as a basic statement summarizing the objectives, policies, and procedures undertaken for the improvement of library services in South Carolina, particularly for those assisted by the Library Services and Construction Act, and provides a guide for libraries wishing to participate in the LSCA program. In planning for statewide library development federally funded and state funded activities are closely related since both are directed toward the improvement of library services. Therefore this document also serves as a general state planning document for library development in South Carolina.

EVOLUTION OF THE LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

The South Carolina Program for Library Development has evolved to meet the changing priorities of the Library Services and Construction Act and the needs of the people of South Carolina. While many of the earlier goals, such as countywide library service in all forty-six counties, have been met, much remains to be done. Deficiencies in basics such as collections, buildings, and personnel are still present. It is the challenge of all libraries to plan programs to meet the needs of their patrons.

This document, the Annual Program, and subsequent plans will seek to secure for libraries a place in the Learning Society envisioned by Alliance for Excellence (call #370.973), which stated:

> **Without question, librarians - those in public libraries, large and small, those at colleges and universities, those in schools, those in fast-growing facilities in business, industry, and the professions - must now take the initiative. They must reach more vigorously for their fair share of public attention and support; they must shake off invisibility and neutrality; they must be far more dynamic than is their custom. They must become stronger leaders.**

Libraries in South Carolina are striving to emphasize the link between libraries and learning, particularly in those areas outlined by the National Goals for Education, which were adopted by the President and the Governors at the 1989 education summit.

1. Readiness: All children in American will start school ready to learn.

2. School Completion: The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.

3. Student Achievement and Citizenship: American students will leave grades four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography. Every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our modern economy.

4. Science and Mathematics: U.S. students will be first in the world in science and in mathematics achievement.

5. Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning: Every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

6. Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools: Every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

The LSCA Advisory Council meets biannually to discuss priorities and how current projects are meeting them. Comments are compiled and considered in the development of the Long-Range Plan and the Annual Program. Prior to the submission of the Long-Range Plan the Advisory Council has the opportunity to make additional comments.

The State Library Board meets six times per year. Copies of all LSCA documents are distributed to Board members. The State Library Director keeps the Board informed of developments in the LSCA program. Project reports are made at Board meetings when appropriate. A member of the Board serves ex- officio on the LSCA Advisory Council.

The Association of Public Library Administrators is an organization composed of directors of the state's public libraries. At their bimonthly meetings the State Library reports on LSCA activities and solicits comments about the future direction of LSCA planning. As appropriate APLA will be asked to appoint ad hoc committees to work with State Library staff in planning activities.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Library Services and Construction Act documents are published and distributed according to LSCA guidelines and EDGAR (Education Department General Administrative Regulations).

1. Long-Range Plan and Annual Program

Discussions of the proposed program are held with the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the Association of Public Library Administrators.

Copies of the long-range plan and annual program are distributed to each public library system in the state, to major academic libraries, to State Documents Depository Libraries, to members of the LSCA Advisory Council, to members of the State Library Board, and to selected state officials. A recorded version can be made available from the Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped upon request.

Announcements of the documents' availability are made in News for South Carolina Libraries and the Electronic Bulletin Board of the South Carolina Library Network.

Copies of the program are sent to selected state library agencies and library schools and to others by request. The document is supplied to the Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) for reproduction on microfiche.

2. Evaluation

A narrative summary of LSCA funded activities is distributed to all agencies and individuals receiving the long-range plan and annual program. Project evaluations and the evaluation prepared for the U.S. Department of Education are available for inspection at the State Library.

COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS

The Governor's Grants Services Division forwards to the State Library for comment applications for federal assistance for library programs by libraries in the state.

II. THE LIBRARY PUBLIC

According to the 1990 census, South Carolina's population has increased 11.6% over the past decade. Population growth has surpassed 30% along the coast, with Dorchester and Horry counties experiencing over 40% growth since 1980.

Regardless of the size of the growth rate in each county, the public library must address the needs of all citizens. The use of PLA's planning process can be a vital tool as libraries begin to plan for the next decade and it is expected that more libraries will utilize this process during the next few years.

The 1990 census figures indicate that the racial makeup of South Carolinians has changed significantly since 1980. In 1980, 43.2% of the State's population was black, as compared with 29.8% in 1990, with other minority groups still constituting less than 2% of the population. The reasons for this change are not entirely clear, but the large number of retirees moving into South Carolina has certainly been a contributing factor. There has been a 38% increase in the State's elderly population since 1980, with 11.4% of the population now over 65 and 19.7% over 55. The State Library will analyze this trend in order to determine how this population shift should influence library programs and services in South Carolina. This is also reflected in the reduction in the percentage of juvenile population (age 14 and under). In 1980 this segment of the population represented almost 25% of the total population. By 1990 children under 14 years of age represented only 22%.

A significant factor to consider when determining a community's library needs is the educational level of its citizens. There has been a gradual increase in the educational attainment of South Carolinians in recent years. In 1970 the median years of school completed was 10.5 years. By 1980 this total had risen to 12.1 years, and in 1990 the median years of school completed was 12.6.

In FY 93 over 646,985 children were enrolled in 1,098 public schools, while another 41,528 children attended 393 private schools. There are 60 institutions of higher education in South Carolina including 19 technical colleges. The public sector includes 11 universities (including 3 University of South Carolina campuses), a medical university, and 5 two-year regional campuses of the University of South Carolina. The private sector includes 3 universities, 16 senior colleges, one theological seminary and 4 junior colleges. The 1992 opening fall enrollment was 169,193 students; of these 146,249 (86%) were enrolled in public institutions.

The 3.5 million residents of South Carolina have a variety of library needs. Access to information and ideas is important to all, whether adult or child, businessman or student, government worker or unemployed. Within the population there are large numbers of individuals who can and do use libraries for information, education, research, and cultural and recreational purposes. In Public Libraries in the United States: 1991, U.S. Dept. of Educ. OERI South Carolina is ranked 44th nationally in attendance per capita. The national per capita attendance rate was 3.7 per capita, in S.C. it was 2.3. In FY 93 the per capita attendance rate for S.C. has increased to 2.82. Nearly 41% of South Carolina's population has a public library card. This number is decreasing annually due to automation and better record keeping by libraries. We anticipate that this trend will continue as more libraries automate. There are groups and individuals who are prevented from using library services as they are traditionally delivered because of such things as architectural barriers, low income, lack of transportation, or educational limitations. These individuals have the same informational needs as the general population but need help in overcoming the physical, geographical, economic, or ethnic barriers that deny them the knowledge, pleasure, and experiences available through a library.

The ultimate goal of the South Carolina Library Program is to provide adequate library service for all, and the basic approach is to strengthen the resources and services of public and institutional libraries across the state. The State Library has identified eight user groups (children and young adults, the elderly, the disadvantaged, the illiterate, the institutionalized, the blind and the physically handicapped, and persons with limited English speaking ability) which require special services or special delivery systems to assure equal opportunity of access to the resources available to other South Carolinians.

CHILDREN-YOUNG ADULT

Public libraries are asked to meet the full range of needs of children and students with inadequate funding to support this growing demand for service. Based on the 1990 Census, twenty-two percent (22%) of the state's population is age 14 or under.

South Carolina's children and young people are a special population needing innovative public library efforts because of widespread poverty and low academic achievement. One in five children lives below poverty level. The 25% who live in single family homes have a 50% change of being poor. Fifty eight percent (58%) of African American babies are born to single mothers. twenty-four percent (24%) of women having babies have not completed high school and 17% of babies born in South Carolina have mothers less than twenty years old.

Studies have shown a direct correlation between poverty, adolescent parents, and readiness to learn when entering first grade. Twenty-six (26%) of children in South Carolina go to school not ready for first grade work. This percentage increases to 39% among African American children.

Exposure books and reading is an essential part of school readiness. Children whose parents read a lot are better readers, as are those who watch the least television. Libraries must continue to play an important role in encouraging reading through programs and availability of materials.

South Carolina had identified the provision of quality day care for children as one of its priority needs. The state has the second highest percentage in the nation of mothers with preschool children working outside the home -- 58%. Over one-half of mothers with infants under one year old work outside the home and there are over 15,000 single mothers in the labor force. Yet, there is space for only one out of four preschool children in licensed day care facilities. With these facts comes the realization of the need for libraries to initiate and continue outreach services to day care centers and to play a major role in providing information to staff about child development issues and programs and curricula that are necessary if young children are to mature and develop. Public libraries should address staff and programming changes that may be necessary to serve family patterns of the 1990's.

This is an opportune time for public libraries to focus on innovative services to children. In 1993 the Early Childhood Development and Family Assistance Act was passed in South Carolina. This Act requires public schools to attack school readiness through family literacy initiatives planned and developed in cooperation with other agencies. New day care staff training regulations, also passed in 1993, provide new opportunities for libraries to work more closely with day care staffs to encourage reading and to help train staff to use books with children.

In addition to early childhood needs, older children are being left further behind. Children are introduced to new technology in the school room, but most public libraries are unable to support this interest. In FY 94 a workshop was conducted to introduce electronic information sources for children to public library staffs. In FY 95 public libraries will be encouraged to expand information resources available to include electronic materials as well as traditional print and audiovisual materials.

It is essential that resources from multiple sources be focused on changing the above statistics if South Carolina is to succeed in achieving the National Education Goals. In FY 95 projects to improve services to children and young adults will have the highest priority in order to meet those needs.

THE ELDERLY

There were 287,328 South Carolinians who were 65 years of age or older in 1980, 9.2% of the population. By 1990 this number had increased to 396,935, or 11.4% of the population. The over 60 age group totals 540,955 persons or 16%. This rate will continue to increase as birth rates decline and medical advances increase longevity.

One of the major problems affecting the elderly is income. Most people in this age group are living on a fixed income. Inflation in recent years has increased at a faster rate than pension income. The fact that 97,603 or 19% of South Carolinians over 60 were living below the poverty level in 1990 attests to this. The majority of older South Carolinians are living in a family setting. However, this number is declining. In 1990 63% of those 65 or older were living with family members compared to 67.4% in 1980 and 71.3% in 1970. The number of elderly people living alone increased to 109,012 (27%). It is expected that the 1990s will show a continuation of this trend.

Although older citizens do not fit any stereotypical image, many do have special problems caused by physical conditions, generally lower educational attainment, decreased mobility, or economic restraints. Yet the older person's need for information and recreation remains. Libraries in South Carolina have experimented with new methods to reach this group. Using innovative techniques and programs along with traditional library materials and services should enable libraries to meet the varied informational needs of this growing population. Libraries need to work with area agencies on aging to coordinate programs to provide maximum benefit for available dollars.

Retired persons in ever growing numbers are choosing South Carolina as a place to spend their leisure years. Modern Maturity magazine has ranked South Carolina as the third most desirable state for retirement because of the mild climate and low cost of living.

In FY 94, the State Library sponsored a workshop to increase awareness of the library service needs of the elderly and to encourage libraries to develop and expand service to this segment of the population.

THE DISADVANTAGED

The poverty rate in South Carolina is the highest in the nation 16.2% compared to a national rate of 14.5%. Forty percent are children younger than 18 which is higher than any other age group. According to the Census Bureau, blacks are about three times more likely to be poor than whites. Economically disadvantaged South Carolinians are located throughout the state. The 1990 census indicated that of 935,575 families, 111,173 or 12% had incomes below the poverty level.

(1) In FY 93 the Department of Social Services reported an average 51,561 cases per month under Aid to Families with Dependent Children. This figure included 141,613 persons, an increase of almost 4% since FY 92.

(2) The Department of Social Services reported an average 143,522 households per month receiving food stamps (391,639 individuals) in FY 93. This represents an increase of almost 10% in the number of individuals receiving food stamps.

(3) In FY 93 46.5% of public school lunches served were free or at reduced in price.

The State Library traditionally has defined disadvantaged in relationship to income (see above). Income usually is a deciding factor in determining disadvantaged status. A broader view of the disadvantaged community is envisioned in this plan.

> LSCA Regulations define disadvantaged persons as those "whose socio-economic or educational deprivation or whose cultural isolation from the general community may preclude them from benefiting from public library services to the same extent as the general community benefits from these services.

Section 101(1) of P.L. 101-254 broadens the definition of disadvantaged further by stating Title I grants may be used **"for the extension of public library services to areas and populations without such services and the improvement of such services to areas and populations to ensure that such services are adequate to meet user needs and to make library services accessible to individuals who, by reason of distance, residence, handicap, age, literacy level, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public."** (emphasis added)

The South Carolina State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must be tailored to meet the special needs of each group. Since libraries have to identify and locate the disadvantaged and then develop programs to meet their needs, the costs to serve the disadvantaged will generally be higher than serving the general public.

For those who are economically disadvantaged public libraries must attempt to:

(1) Extend library service to that segment of the urban and rural population which because of economic, cultural, social, and educational handicaps are not users of the public library. Special priority must be given to areas with high concentrations of low-income families.

(2) Inform library trustees, staff, and funding authorities of the special needs of the disadvantaged population.

(3) Make service to the disadvantaged an integral part of public library service.

To this end the library must be concerned with making library services accessible, providing materials in appropriate formats, and conducting public awareness programs to interpret the benefits of good library service. It has been demonstrated that the geographically isolated, the educationally and culturally deprived, and the financially disadvantaged do not make full use of library service. Particular needs are in the areas of vocational training, improving job skills, and general educational improvement, especially in literacy training.

In an effort to reach those who are rurally isolated and disadvantaged the State Library will continue its successful program of assisting libraries in the replacement of worn bookmobiles as needed with LSCA funding. A requirement of libraries to receive State Aid is "... an accepted plan (bookmobile, branches, stations, etc.) for the distribution and use of books throughout the service area." This requirement assures access to those rurally isolated from population centers.

Libraries have used many innovative ways of identifying and serving the disadvantaged, including outreach services to nursing homes, senior citizen centers, day care programs, and local correctional facilities, among others. By sharing information about successes and/or failures in these areas, libraries will be able to decide which segments of their population to target. The State Library functions as a clearinghouse for this information. Coordination of services with other service providers is essential.

A long-term goal is to increase library usage among the disadvantaged to the state average of 41%. This will be a slow process with progress being measured a few percentage points at a time. No statistics are kept on disadvantaged users, but it is estimated that less than 10% of their number are public library users.

THE ILLITERATE

Although a single definition of literacy does not exist, functional literacy is generally understood to be the ability to read, write, speak, listen, compute and solve problems in situations that confront adults in everyday life. The literacy skills necessary to function today are considerably higher than those needed only ten years ago. This need for greater literacy

skills will likely accelerate, leaving those without essential skills even further behind. Loss of productivity and limited job mobility are often direct results of illiteracy. Those who do not complete high school earn about two-thirds the salary of those who do. Those who do not complete grade school earn even less - about half as much as those completing high school.

Illiterate and functionally illiterate South Carolinians are located throughout the state. Using indicators such as the number of persons 18 years and over with less than a 9th grade education (303,694) and the number of persons 25 years and over with 9 years or less education (295,167), populations are targeted for library service programs to address the literacy needs of the family, of young adults, of rural residents, and of people with limited English- speaking ability.

Each year the number of illiterates grows as immigrants, refugees, school dropouts and pushouts join the ranks of the illiterate. In 1992-93, 5,183 school age dropouts occurred in South Carolina.

The South Carolina State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must be tailored to meet the special needs of each group.

For those who are illiterate and functionally illiterate public libraries must attempt to:

(1) Extend library service to that segment of the urban and rural population which because of economic, cultural, social, and educational handicaps are not users of the public library. Special priority must be given to areas with high concentrations of illiterate and functionally illiterate families,

(2) Inform library trustees, staff, and funding authorities of the special service needs of the illiterate and functionally illiterate, and

(3) Make service to the illiterate and functionally illiterate an integral part of public library service, by working toward establishment and support of model library literacy centers, to reduce the number of functionally illiterate individuals and to help them reach full employment.

To this end the library must be concerned with making library services accessible, providing materials in appropriate formats, and conducting public awareness programs to interpret the benefits of good library service. It has been demonstrated that the geographically isolated, the educationally and culturally deprived, and the financially disadvantaged do not make full use of library service. Particular needs are in the areas of vocational training, improving job skills, and general education improvement.

Public libraries because they are non-threatening agencies provide ideal outlets for serving the illiterate and functionally illiterate. These services involve the identification of appropriate literacy materials, the development of computer assisted literacy services, the provision of space for one-to-one tutoring, the promotion of the awareness of the special needs of the illiterate and functionally illiterate as well as the services provided by various community organizations.

By sharing information about successes and/or failures, libraries will be able to decide which segments of their population to target. The State Library functions as a clearinghouse for this information. Coordination of services with other service providers is essential.

A long-term goal is to increase usage among the illiterate and functionally illiterate to the state average of 41%. This will be a slow process with progress being measured a few percentage points at a time. No statistics are kept on illiterate and functionally illiterate users, but it is estimated that less than 5% of their number are public library users.

THE INSTITUTIONALIZED

There are over 20,000 South Carolinians residing in state-supported institutions served by libraries. Included in the number are adult and youth offenders, at risk students, residents with hearing and visual impairments or physical disabilities, and those with mental impairment and behavior disorders. For varying reasons this segment of the population requires special care, education, and treatment in an institutionalized setting. Despite all attempts to mainstream residents of institutions, the population still grows. Mental health and mental impairment institutions have made great strides in reducing their populations, but South Carolina leads the nation in the rate of prison incarceration. Longer sentences and a court order on overcrowding have increased the numbers in adult correctional institutions; currently, even more prisons are being planned.

Since the institutional library is the only library available to residents, it must serve as school, public, and special library to its clientele. The library may be the only place where residents feel free of restraint, a sort of "neutral ground," where they have perhaps the last freedom left to them - the right to read a book of their choice, to listen to a favorite recording, to maintain some contact with the outside world.

However, the primary function of any institutional library is to support the institution's total program of rehabilitation and therapy. Education and recreation are significant therapeutic and rehabilitative activities. In the provision of materials and guidance in their use, institutional libraries and librarians contribute to the individual's welfare within the framework of the institution's program.

THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Persons who are physically disabled but whose physical condition does not impair their ability to use standard print materials are not covered by the services of the State Library's Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Such persons must be included in the overall planning and delivery of public library services. They are the people for whom the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is directed. They are the citizens for whom public libraries must make their collections and programs accessible by making sure such things as wheelchair accessible entrances are available. All libraries, regardless of type, should expend time and available monies to enhance their facilities and their collections to ensure that physically disabled people are fairly served.

South Carolinians unable to use regular print material due to visual impairments, physical impairments that prevent them from holding a book or turning pages, or reading disabilities with a physical basis, are eligible for the talking, large print and braille book services of the State Library's Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (DBPH). Of the state's total population, 48,813 South Carolinians fall into one of these categories. At the close of FY '93, 8,857 patrons, or 18.2% of eligible South Carolinians, were receiving talking book services.

Public libraries play a vital role in the delivery of available library services to print handicapped readers in their communities by being aware of the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) nationwide network of libraries--of which DBPH is one. Of the state's county libraries, 3 (Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg) have small recorded book collections on loan from DBPH. Some of the larger county libraries have purchased Kurzweil reading machines, and many libraries have some type of large print collection.

As the NLS estimates that 1.4% of any states total population is eligible for service, both public libraries and DBPH have much work to do to reach the goal of service to at least 41% of those eligible for service. Past efforts at public education have proven that many who develop print handicapping conditions due to illnesses, accidents, or the natural process of aging, give up reading in the mistaken notion that there are no alternatives to standard print material.

PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY

The 1990 census established that only 37,806 persons of limited English-speaking ability were counted in the entire state. Europe is the homeland of most foreign born residents, but the percentage of Asians is increasing.

Because of the small number of languages involved, the relatively small number of persons speaking each, the geographical spread of these people, and the fact that many are bilingual, the State Library has chosen not to treat service to those with limited English-speaking ability as a state priority. A central collection of materials is maintained by the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. Although there is no separate LSCA project devoted to this purpose, public libraries can apply for funding to address this priority under the Information Resources and Service to Special Populations (Children and Young Adults, The Disadvantaged or The Illiterate) projects.

III. SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIBRARIES AND THEIR NEEDS

Since the South Carolina State Program for Library Development was first issued in 1972, the state's libraries - collectively and individually - have recorded notable growth in resources, services, and funding. Many of the objectives projected then have been achieved or surpassed. Yet technological, educational, and social changes have been more rapid than library progress. Greater public expectations and higher performance standards require libraries to strive ever harder to meet service goals. The greatly increased volume of published materials and the proliferation of media forms have added substantially to the number of titles and formats each library must purchase or have access to in order to meet the needs of its users. Advances in computer technology and automation offer opportunities to improve services by application to library operations while creating problems relating to funding, cooperation, and privacy rights. Inflation, the expansion of government services and costs, and the increased competition for fewer dollars have put libraries under increasing economic pressures. Within the context of these common problems, each type of library has its own difficulties and needs.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

The South Carolina State Library is an independent agency which is governed by a board of directors consisting of seven members, one from each congressional district and one from the state-at-large. Board members are appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. The State Library was created by Legislative Act No. 464, 1969. This act provided for the re-establishment of the former South Carolina State Library Board as the new State Library and expanded its responsibilities to include all the duties of a general state library. Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, Title 60 was revised in 1985 to bring all existing state library authorizations together. In FY 94, legislation was proposed to make the State Library part of the Department of Cultural and Informational Resources, a cabinet-level position where the director is appointed by the Governor. Although the legislation was not passed, it will likely be proposed again in FY 95.

The South Carolina State Library is charged with the development and extension of library services throughout the state. The State Library is responsible for executing the library policy for the state and shall: (a) provide leadership and guidance for the planning and coordinated development of adequate library service for the people of the state; (b) maintain appropriate collections of library materials in any format considered necessary to supplement the collections of other libraries in the state and to meet the research and informational needs of the General Assembly, state officers and agencies, and state government employees; (c)

increase the proficiency of library personnel through provision of in-service and continuing education programs for library personnel employed in the state; (d) provide for the citizens of the state specialized library services and materials not generally appropriate, economical, or available in other libraries of the state; (e) organize a system of depository libraries for state publications to ensure that the publications are readily accessible to the citizens of the state; (f) serve as a depository for federal publications and coordinate a state plan for federal documents depository libraries; (g) collect, compile, and publish statistics and information concerning the operation of libraries in the state and maintain a clearinghouse of information, data, and materials in the field of library and information science; (h) coordinate library services of the state with other educational agencies and services to increase effectiveness and reduce duplication; and (i) carry out other activities authorized by state or federal law for the development of library and information services.

In order to meet its statutory obligations the State Library has adopted the following mission statement and goals (revised March 1990).

Mission Statement

The mission of the South Carolina State Library is to serve the educational, informational, cultural and recreational needs of the people of South Carolina. It strives to improve library services throughout the state and to ensure that all citizens have access to libraries and information resources adequate to meet their individual needs.

To carry out its mission, the State Library studies the information needs of the people of the state; establishes policies and standards for library services; develops plans for the continued improvement of services; assists libraries in implementing services and programs to meet user needs; and provides specialized library services and materials not generally appropriate, economical, or available in other libraries. The State Library is an advocate for all types of libraries, working for state and federal legislation favorable to library development and for local, state, and federal funding for libraries.

The State Library is charged with administering and implementing the library programs authorized in the South Carolina Code of Laws (Title 60, Chapter 1) and in the federal Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 101-254 as amended). To meet the needs of the people of the state and to carry out its responsibilities under state and federal law, the State Library Board has established the five basic, continuing goals stated below. The goals are supplemented by specific objectives developed annually by each department of the library.

Goals

In March 1990 the State Library Board adopted the following strategic goals:

1. The South Carolina State Library will serve as the advocate for libraries in South Carolina.

2. The South Carolina State Library will promote library services and reading throughout the state as an integral component of the educational process and as a contributor to the economic development of the state.

3. The South Carolina State Library will encourage cooperation among libraries of all types.

4. The South Carolina State Library will provide collections and services to meet the informational needs of the people of South Carolina.

5. The South Carolina State Library will coordinate a comprehensive continuing education program to meet the needs of libraries.

In April 1992, the State Library began a process of evaluating its services and programs in order to be in a position to meet the changing needs of various constituents. Between April 1992 and October 1993, the State Library staff was exposed to the quality process where customer service is paramount. The people of South Carolina through their public libraries are one of the State Library's major customers. During this process emphasis was placed on how the State Library can best meet the information needs of citizens by improving services to pubic libraries.

Input from public libraries was considered crucial to this process; therefore, the State Library convened three focus group interview sessions with public library directors on July 28, 29, and 30, 1993. Public library directors identified their needs and expressed what they thought the State Library might do to address those needs. The information received from the focus groups was used to assist the State Library in the development of Agenda for Change, which responds to the needs of the public libraries of the state as we approach the 21st century.

The State Library has a full-time staff of fifty-three, including twenty-three professional librarians. The budget of the State Library includes state funds and LSCA funds. The decade of the '80's was a time of uncertainty. The 90's promise more of the same. The State has experienced shortfalls in revenue necessitating little real growth. Federal mandates to improve conditions in corrections and mental health institutions have required major financial commitments in those areas. State priorities in education have required major financial support. These and other major programs leave little funding for smaller agencies. Mid-year budget reductions have become commonplace. The outlook for increased funding in the near future appears unlikely. Military base closings will have an, as yet, undetermined impact on state resources.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

"The General Assembly finds that county public libraries make a substantial contribution to the education and recreation of the residents of the State and merit the continued interest and support of State and local government."

Act 564, 1978

County-wide public library service was mandated by the passage of Act 564 by the South Carolina General Assembly. Passed as an amendment to the Home Rule Act, Act 564 replaced the individual enabling acts by which all county libraries had been established previously. Provisions of this legislation required county councils to provide public library service on a uniform basis. The forty-sixth county had established its public library one year prior to the enactment of Act 564. Where the county is so small that adequate library service would be difficult to achieve, Act 564 allows for regional systems to be established. Four such multi-county systems are in existence with eleven members. Thirty-five counties operate as single county libraries. There is one independent municipal library. Public library service is provided by:

47 main libraries
134 branch libraries/stations
39 bookmobiles

Public libraries reported 1,442,905 registered library users in FY 93, or 42% of the state's population. It has been said that public libraries provide more direct service than any other government agency. It is essential that funding be adequate if public libraries are to meet the diverse needs of our citizens. Funding comes primarily from tax sources. In FY 93 local tax funds accounted for 84.7% of public library expenditures, while State Aid and federal aid were 7.6% and 1.2% respectively. Except for capital expenditures, such as new construction, most public libraries receive little gift money. Friends groups are developing new programs for contributions. It is expected that gross dollars from donations will increase in the future, but the percentage will not significantly increase. Possible changes in local taxing structures (the

rollback of property taxes and the beginning of local option sales tax) may impact library support.

In FY 93, total income for public libraries exceeded $42.5 million, or $12.20 per capita (1990 census) with local tax support totaling $10.34 per capita. Local tax support ranged from $19.93 in Richland County to $2.08 in Williamsburg County. Only nine other libraries broke the $10.00 mark.

Nearly two decades ago the National Commission on Libraries and Information Service issued a report entitled National Inventory on Library Needs, 1975. At that time it was assumed that to provide adequate public library service the following levels of support were needed:

$9 per capita for up to 150,000 population
$10 per capita for libraries serving between 150,000 and 500,000
$11 per capita for libraries serving over 500,000

Only 16 South Carolina libraries (15%) meet these levels. It must be remembered that these are not current standards, but standards over 18 years old. Such standards are arbitrary and do not reflect local conditions, such as economies of countywide services vs. numerous municipal libraries. However, they provide a good benchmark level of support. Many libraries have had little or no growth in their budgets during the last few years. Currently the median is $8.06 per capita. A realistic goal for FY 96 would be to reach a median of $10.00 per capita. LSCA incentive grants will continue to be used to encourage increases in local support in these counties.

Ever since 1943 the State Library has provided State Aid to public libraries that qualified. It began with each county library receiving the same amount. In FY 68 the formula was changed to per capita. The long-range goal of raising State Aid to 25% of public library financing remains. The objective for FY 97 is to increase State Aid to the Southeastern average.

State Aid
FY 43 - FY 94

Years	Basis	Total Allocation
1942 - 1943	$200 per county	$ 8,100
1943 - 1948	$300 per county	$ 13,800
1948 - 1952	$1,000 per county	$ 46,000
1952 - 1967	$1,500 per county	$ 69,000
1967 - 1972	20 cents per capita	$ 518,103
1972 - 1973	25 cents per capita	$ 647,629
1973 - 1978	35 cents per capita	$ 906,681
1979 - 1980	50 cents per capita	$1,295,258
1980 - 1981	75 cents per capita* (1970 Census)	$1,942,887
1981 - 1982	73.3 cents per capita* (1980 Census)	$2,288,173
1982 - 1983	71 cents per capita*	$2,214,637
1983 - 1984	75 cents per capita	$2,339,406
1984 - 1985	$1.00 per capita	$3,121,820
1985 - 1986	97.5 cents per capita*	$3,059,384
1986 - 1987	96.1 cents per capita*	$3,001,246
1987 - 1988	95.1 cents per capita*	$2,969,475
1988 - 1989	$1.00 per capita minimum	$3,124,024
	$10,000 per county	
	.05 cents per capita one-time funding	$ 160,000
1989 - 1990	$1.05 per capita minimum $15,000 per county	$3,290,673
1990 - 1991	$1.04 per capita minimum $15,000 per county* (1980 census)	$3,271,181

1991-1992	$ 93.5 per capita minimum $15,000 per county* (1990 census)	$3,274,501
1992-1993	$ 92.5 per capita minimum $15,000 per county * (1990 census)	$3,240,033
1993-1994	$1.00 per capita minimum $15,000 per county	$3,498,360
1994-1995	$1.05 per capita, minimum $15,000 per county [appropriated]	$3,671,028**

*Budget cuts reduced State Aid for below the appropriated per capita level.

**Proposed in House of Representatives version of the FY 95 budget.

Two of the most pressing needs of all public libraries are additional staff and materials. For some libraries a third need is space. Each of these concerns will be discussed.

(1) Personnel

While expenditures for personnel account for 62% of public library budgets, inadequate financial support prevents libraries from developing staff levels needed to provide adequate service. Some libraries have had no increase in staff size in years. Despite overall significant increases in recent years, South Carolina's public libraries do not measure well by national standards of one professional staff member for every 6,000 people served. Using this standard South Carolina's public libraries should have 581 professional librarians. Currently 251 certified professional librarians are employed in South Carolina public libraries. This puts them below state standards which call for 331 professionals. A total of 25 certified pre-professionals are employed. The state standard is 1 FTE per every 3,500 persons in the service area. Only 11 libraries meet this standard. The median is .82 FTE. The interim goal will be to add five professionals, matched by an equal number of support staff, each year. Low salary levels are also a problem in recruiting and retaining staff. Increases in school library salaries are causing some staff members to leave public libraries for school positions or to not consider public library employment at all.

It is also important to upgrade the skills of current staff if they are to perform efficiently and effectively. This is doubly important in light of the changes automation is making in libraries. Continuing education opportunities, at all levels, must be made available as often as possible. A State Library continuing education committee will identify statewide continuing education needs and develop a comprehensive plan to meet those needs. The State Library will incorporate its ongoing program of workshops, institutes, and training sessions into this plan, which will be developed in consultation with the Association of Public Library Administrators and the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science.

(2) Library Materials

The cost of library materials continues to increase; materials budgets are not keeping pace. In FY 93 public libraries owned 1.75 books per capita well below the 2.7 per capita as reported in Public Libraries in the U.S., 1992 for the nation. The State Library has established a state goal of two books per capita. Only 12 libraries have attained this level.

As libraries automate they are inventorying their collections and weeding worn and outdated materials. Libraries are also weeding when receiving LSCA collection development grants. At the end of FY 93 public libraries would need to add 1,205,146 books to reach the state goal. It would take an additional 4,371,938 to reach the national goal of three books per capita. Two counties own less than one book per capita.

The median amount spent for books in FY 93 was an appallingly low $1.28 per capita. (1990 census)

Periodical collections have increased in size in recent years due in part to LSCA grants. Price increases, if unchecked, will see periodicals consuming a larger percentage of materials budgets. According to the U.S. Bowker Annual Library and Book Trade Almanac for 1993, the average price of a periodical in 1992 was $123.55, an increase of 5% over the average price in 1991 as compared to the Consumer Price Index (2.9). A need exists to increase the size of newspaper, audiovisual, and other media collections, which are generally inadequate. According to Public Libraries in the United States, 1991, Dept. of Education, OERI, South Carolina is ranked 49th in the number of books and serials per capita with only 1.55 books per capita.

While public libraries still strive to meet the interim goal of two books per capita and basic collections of other media, the achievement of the FY 91 national average of 2.6 in the foreseeable future seems unrealistic. Therefore, it is imperative that the State Library's interlibrary loan collection be expanded and that intertype library networks be strengthened.

South Carolina is ranked 48th in number of audio materials per capita and 45th in films per 1,000 population and 49th in videos per 1,000 population.

(3) Public Library Construction

The State Library surveyed public libraries in May 1988 to determine space needs. Since that date, six headquarters libraries and 27 new branches have been constructed. The Richland County Public Library's new 242,000 square foot central library and 71,000 square feet of new branch library space account for most of the increase in square footage this past year. A total of 649,000 square feet has now been constructed since the 1988 survey. This represents over one half of the one million total square footage needs identified in that survey. The most critical space needs remaining are in the area of branches. There is an immediate need for twenty-seven new or enlarged branches. There is also a need to construct six new headquarters buildings and to enlarge seven others. A new survey of statewide building needs will be conducted at the beginning of FY 95.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Prior to passage of Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966, only four state institutions had established programs of library service for their residents. With the federal mandate and LSCA funds, the South Carolina State Library encouraged support of institutional libraries. Grants were made on an incentive basis, with institutions required to meet certain minimums of staffing, space, and funding in order to participate. Nine institutions received grants in the first year. State funds were provided by the institutions to hire staff, to develop collections, and to purchase equipment, supplies, and furnishings. In institutions without libraries, space was found or created for the library. In FY 93 there were libraries in 34 state-supported residential institutions and 6 residential institutions were served by bookmobile. Over 20,000 residents received service in FY 93.

Full-service libraries are currently operating in seventeen South Carolina Department of Corrections institutions, four Department of Mental Health hospitals, two Department of Disabilities and Special Needs facilities, two Department of Juvenile Justice secondary schools and three independent state agencies. These are John de la Howe School and Wil Lou Gray School (both for at-risk children and young adults) and the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind. These libraries, though limited in funds, employ full-time qualified librarians (20 professional, 13 non-professional), maintain regular hours of operation, and strive to provide residents with full recreational, educational and informational services. The remaining six "libraries" are basically reading rooms, overseen by staff whose major responsibilities are in

other areas of the institution. In addition to walk-in libraries, the Department of Corrections maintains bookmobile service to several smaller correctional institutions.

According to the South Carolina State Library's annual survey in 1992-93, state institutional libraries collections total 137,858 volumes and 1,391 periodicals and newspapers. The accuracy of these figures is difficult to measure, however, because state-funded materials are often heavily supplemented by gifts and special free book programs which are not incorporated with the above numbers. Also not included in these statistics are hundreds of recreational and educational videos owned by the Department of Corrections. A few libraries are beginning to explore electronic materials, such as CD-ROM encyclopedias, and reading-incentive software.

A great deal of progress has been made in the delivery of library service to institutional residents since 1968, but not one institutional library is able to meet national library standards for its type of institution. However, the lack of staff and funding for materials has not prevented libraries in institutional settings from offering quality programming. In fact, institutional librarians, working with other agency staff, often using LSCA project funding, have taken a distinctly pro-active stance toward programming. On any given day these libraries may be found conducting bibliotherapy, social issues/current events discussion groups such as the National Issues Forums program, craft therapy, pet therapy, independent living training, literacy tutoring, computer-based instruction, reading incentive and gift book programs, psycho-social staff training, and library assistant programs for residents. These librarians continuously strive to make the library a bright, colorful, stimulating and accepting retreat from the residents' otherwise drab existence.

While each institution is different, it does share some basic problems with sister institutions.

(1) Insufficient or inadequately trained personnel.

No South Carolina institutional library is adequately staffed. Most are staffed by only one person; many are over-dependent on resident assistants. The Departments of Correction, Juvenile Justice and Mental Health, and the three independent schools, John de la Howe, Wil Lou Gray, and the S.C. School for the Deaf and the Blind, all employ professional MLS librarians, many of them with school media certification as well. The other agencies employ mostly non-professionals, some of whom monitor the library only as a secondary job responsibility. If institutional librarians are to provide the programs needed to support the educational and therapeutic programs of the institution, it is essential that they have assistance. Continuing education is also a need, and institutional budgets (or priorities) often do not provide adequate funding for this. In addition to providing regular orientation and consulting services, the State Library strives to supplement staff development by keeping institutional librarians abreast of new literature and guidelines, sponsoring and/or presenting at institutional librarian meetings, and encouraging institutional library staff to attend the continuing education offerings of the State Library.

(2) Inadequate materials collections.

Print and non-print materials collections are inadequate, both in quantity and quality. Weeding needs to be undertaken in all libraries. With the recent changes in the composition of the populations in several institutions, collection development policies need to be rethought. These policies need to relate collection development to the mission, roles and goals of the library and clearly reconcile the library profession's freedom of information documents with the needs and priorities of the institution. With their budgetary constraints, it is essential that institutional librarians learn to develop solid core collections that will make up in currentness, accuracy, quality and relevance what is lacking in quantity. This will necessitate the active use of output measures to determine the collection's usefulness to the residents. The State Library offers reference, interlibrary loan, films, and alternative format materials to all institutional libraries, and most take advantage of these services to supplement their collections.

(3) Inadequate or indefinite budgets.

Institutional libraries function under constant financial stress, always vulnerable to agency budget cuts. Not only is the level of funding for institutional libraries low, it is uncertain, often hidden in appropriations for recreation, therapy, education, or contingency. Most do not have a line item in the institution's budget, leaving the level of expenditure dependent upon the ingenuity or persuasiveness of the librarian or his or her immediate supervisor. The lack of a dependable budget has not only hindered collection development and programming; it has made it difficult for many institutional libraries to quality for LSCA money. It was hoped that the F93 decision to make these grants competitive (with local funding floor and matching requirements) would stimulate institution administrations to increase financial support of libraries. So far this has not been the case; in fact, only seven libraries met the minimum state requirements for LSCA grants in FY93 and FY94 (although those seven do account for almost 16,000 residents or 80% of the institutional population).

(4) Non-recognition or non-support by institutional administrators.

All too often institutional administrators fail to recognize the potential for education and rehabilitation offered by libraries. They often regard the library solely as a recreational facility, giving it low priority in agency planning and budgeting. Librarians sometimes find their programs and services at odds with the administration's perceived security and resident- control needs. Philosophical differences arise over freedom of information. The Department of Corrections library services and educational services have sometimes been at odds over the role of libraries in correctional institutions. The Department of Corrections Division of Educational Services, which, in South Carolina constitutes a separate public school district, emphasizes the role of library services in supporting the school curriculum to the detriment of the public library model. The State Library offers advice on standards, conducts literature searches, encourages and consults with librarians and administrators, and facilitates the exchange of ideas among agencies, acting as an advocate for full library funding and service, and for the greatest freedom of information possible within the legitimate constraints of the institutional setting. The State Library supports an institutional library model that combines recreational, informational, educational support and rehabilitative roles.

If libraries are to play an important role in the future of their respective institutions, the librarians must raise, their visibility and become more forceful in demanding the staff, money, materials and authority necessary to accomplish their mission. They must be able to document, using output measures, how library services under gird the educational and therapeutic objectives of the institution. In addition, these libraries must adapt to the changing role of institutions in contemporary society; many of them are experiencing declining populations resulting from the trend toward de-institutionalization, mainstreaming, independent living, and out-patient services.

Institutional librarians must also combat a debilitating sense of professional isolation. Only the Department of Corrections sponsors regular quarterly meetings of library personnel throughout the state for information, mutual fellowship and exchange of ideas. Some librarians in larger departments maintain informal contact, and the Department of Mental Health is discussing online networking and resource sharing - a very positive sign. Other librarians, especially in the independent agencies, have no channel for information exchange, professional development, group identity, and collective voice. The State Library has identified institutional librarians as an "interest group" for purposes of its continuing education program and sponsors an annual meeting/workshop. The State Library is considering other ways to help the librarians cohere as a group with distinct shared interests and concerns.

Although every state institution is unique, the most urgent needs of institutional libraries as a group are currently:

Collection development, with an emphasis on a quality core collection which can be documented, through output measures, to meet the needs of residents and serve the objectives of the institution. Collection development goals based on usefulness (satisfying 90%-95% of

the patrons' recreational, educational and informational needs) rather than on size, would prove much less intimidating and more realistic.

Administrative support and advocacy of library service within the institution and of the librarian's authority and latitude to development services, programs and collections.

Adequate and dependable line-item agency budgeting for library services.

One MLS librarian and adequate FTE support for every full-service library.

The development of outreach programs and deposit collections to serve the increasing number of de-institutionalized, group home and outpatient clients.

The continued exploration into electronic resources, some of which could be more cost-effective than subscriptions to printed reference materials, especially in a network of libraries within a department.

Improved organization of institutional library personnel throughout the state for purposes of continuing education, information exchange, shared resources, program collaboration, group identity, and a stronger collective voice.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

There are 60 institutions of higher education in South Carolina including 19 technical colleges. The public sector includes 11 universities (including 3 University of South Carolina campuses), a medical university, and 5 two-year regional campuses of the University of South Carolina. The private sector includes 3 universities, 16 senior colleges, one theological seminary and 4 junior colleges. The 1992 opening fall enrollment was 169,193 students; of these 146,249 (86%) were enrolled in public institutions. A total of 25,925 degrees were awarded in all of these institutions in 1991-92:

associate degrees	5,952
bachelor's degrees	14,941
master's and first professional degrees	4,546
specialist	101
doctor's degrees	385

In 1979 the Commission on Higher Education published the South Carolina Master Plan for Higher Education. The section of the Master Plan concerning libraries states, "The goal of each library in the state - whether academic, public, school, private - is to assure that library and information services to its clients and patrons are of the highest caliber.... The basic function of an academic library is to make available the materials and services needed to support the curriculum and the appropriate research activities of the institution of which it is a part." In the Master Plan specific recommendations for the development of public college and university libraries were made, and are regularly reviewed by the institutions and the Commission.

In FY 92 the Commission on Higher Education authorized the undertaking of a statewide study of library resources in the state's public academic institutions. One result from this study was the creation of the Library Director's Forum consisting of the library directors of all public two and four year institutions in the state as well as the library directors of the USC Law and Medical Schools. The State Library director is an ex-officio member of the Forum and its Executive Committee. A major project in FY 94 involved a funding request for the electronic networking of academic libraries.

In 1988 the South Carolina Legislature passed Act 629 commonly referred to as The Cutting Edge. The major purpose of this legislation is to strengthen the quality of higher

education in the state and to provide a continuous cycle of improvement in public colleges and universities. One provision, Section 59-104-640 states that "each institution of higher learning is responsible for maintaining a system to measure institutional effectiveness in accord with provisions, procedures, and requirements developed by the Commission on Higher Education."

In 1989 the Commission adopted guidelines for institutional effectiveness to assist and provide direction to the colleges and universities in their implementation of Act 629. One specific guideline refers to library services and resources and reads as follows:

> Assessment of Library Usage and Collection Development Procedures -- Access to and usage of library materials is a critical part of the learning process. Student inquiry fosters intellectual growth and the excitement of discovery. Each institution will ensure that students have access to necessary library materials through the regular assessment of library collections and usage.

According to the South Carolina State Library's annual survey the senior college and university libraries in 1992-93 reported total collections of 7,744,101 volumes; 1,906,904 government documents; 10,005,647 microforms; and 207,031 audiovisual titles. The two-year technical college, university branch libraries, and junior colleges reported 338,372 volumes; 41,758 government documents; 59,196 microforms; and 22,772 audiovisual titles.

Library automation programs are currently in place in all public universities and technical colleges. While recognizing the institutional support function of all academic libraries, the Commission also believes that "Each academic library is an integral part of the state network of libraries, and each also bears the responsibility of sharing resources with other libraries and other clients or patrons." Efforts to expand and coordinate the library automation activities at the public institutions and to build with the State Library a statewide network are currently being planned. The Library Directors Forum, established by the Higher Education Commission, will advise the Commission on library concerns affecting the state's academic institutions.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE LEARNING RESOURCE CENTERS

In 1961, South Carolina enacted legislation to establish a statewide technical training system designed to stimulate the industrial expansion of South Carolina and to provide specialized training for its citizens. Over the years the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education has matured to become a comprehensive system of postsecondary education with sixteen two-year, state supported campuses.

In the fall of 1992 the technical colleges enrolled 53,549 degree-credit students, or 43% of the total undergraduate enrollment in the public colleges and universities. During the 1991-92 year the technical colleges granted 4,748 associate degrees.

There are sixteen technical college libraries to support the various degree and continuing education programs offered by the technical colleges. The majority of the libraries, which have adapted themselves to a multi-media approach, are now organized as Learning Resource Centers or LRC's. In addition to standard library services, the LRC's provide services which usually are not found in traditional libraries. These include the production and processing of photographs, slides, audio tapes, transparencies, and other audiovisual services. All of the LRC's provide their schools and communities with educational television services through the closed circuit South Carolina Educational Television System.

In November 1989, the Commission authorized the remaining nine technical colleges who did not already have such authorization to offer the college parallel associate in arts and associate in science degree programs. This substantive amendment to the mission of the technical colleges allows the institutions to expand their academic coursework to include traditional, undergraduate, lower-division, general education courses. These academic changes

have also required significant library development activities, especially in acquisitions and interlibrary cooperation, to support the offering of the new programs.

According to the South Carolina State Library's annual survey in 1992-93, the technical college learning resource centers reported total collections of 514,054 volumes; 1,300 government documents; 397,077 microforms; and 27,929 audiovisual titles.

SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS

A 1986 report released by Secretary of Education William Bennett, "First Lessons: A Report on Elementary Education", recommends that "Every school should have a library, and every child should have and use a public library card." The report went on to say that "The librarian should be an integral part of the instructional staff." A document that supports this concept is Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs developed by the American Association of School Librarians and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology and published in 1988. The next few years will see the media specialists of the state becoming familiar with the new role of the specialist. The State Department of Education will focus on educating school administrators and the general public about the implications of Information Power, the first such guidelines published since 1975.

South Carolina supports 1,098 public schools with an enrollment of 646,985 students. Some 41,528 children attend 393 private schools.

By the end of FY 93, the State Library will be serving 10% of the state's high schools through its interlibrary loan network. This figure is expected to increase in the following years if future budget requests are funded to enable the State Library to expand this service to more of the state's high schools. Therefore, it is imperative that the State Library's interlibrary loan collection be expanded and the interlibrary loan network strengthened to meet this projected need.

Media specialists examining South Carolina's school library media services in preparation for the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services in 1979 identified four areas of critical concern. Improvements have been made, but concern still exists in all areas.

(1) Standards

School library media centers are evaluated according to guidelines issued by the State Department of Education, Defined Minimum Program for South Carolina School Districts, 1986. These standards address qualifications of the media specialist, number and types of materials to be available and appropriation needed to maintain the library collection. They are lower than the minimum standards set by the American Library Association and are in the process of being revised.

In 1988 the American Association of School Libraries and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology published Information Power, a set of joint guidelines for school media specialists and school media programs. Compliance with these national guidelines is being emphasized at the state and local levels.

Progress has been made in the area of facilities. The media consultant reviews building plans for new or remodeled media centers using the revised South Carolina Facilities Planning Construction Guide.

(2) Staffing

With one media specialist per 595 students South Carolina is ranked thirteenth among the states in number of students per school media specialist. According to the 1994 report of the School Library Staffing Survey in School Library Journal (June 1994). This

is a reflection of the S.C. Department of Education's commitment to provide certified media specialists in schools in S.C. A total of 1,087 media specialists are serving in 622 elementary, 177 middle, 32 junior high and 210 high schools in South Carolina. Eleven of the 91 school districts have full-time district media coordinators. A few other districts have designated staff as part-time media coordinators in addition to their other duties.

(3) Resources and Funding

During FY 93 over $27,000,000 was spent for instructional materials for elementary and secondary schools. According to Public School Library Media Centers In 12 States Repo[illegible] f the NCLIS ALA Survey (April 1994) the average expenditure for materials by schools in FY 93 was $7,378 ($6,269 for elementary and $10,811 for secondary) or $12 per student ($11 for elementary and $12 for secondary). This includes all library materials, books, supplies, and audio-visual software, exclusive of equipment.

State standards are ten books per student for elementary schools and six books per student for secondary schools. Although the Public Library School Media Centers indicate that media centers exceed the standard with an average of 14.9 books per student in elementary schools and 13.63 for secondary schools the collections are generally considered to be old and worn. There are no state accreditation standards for audiovisual materials, and no statistics are available for A-V collections.

(4) Awareness

School administrators, teachers, and the general public lack awareness of the role school media centers play in the teaching and learning process. This lack of awareness is demonstrated by the use of many media centers to provide release time for teachers thus limiting the services the center can provide. The exclusion of media specialists and consultants from involvement in long range planning and curriculum development is further evidence of failure to understand the library media center's potential.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The Special Libraries Association (SLA) defines a special library as one maintained by an individual corporation, association, government agency or other group for the purpose of collection, organization, and dissemination of information, and devoted primarily to a special subject with provision for specialized service to a specialized clientele. There are over 150 special libraries in the state representing corporate, non-profit, government museum and special collections around the state. The greatest number of special libraries in South Carolina are clustered around the three large metropolitan areas: Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville/Spartanburg.

In the past, special libraries have tended to be somewhat isolated from other South Carolina libraries and cooperative activities. This results primarily from the fact that the special libraries are dependent units, for the most part, subject to a parent organization, agency, or business. There is no regulating agency to which these libraries report; and, at the present time, no statistics on holdings, personnel, or financial support are available. The Special Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association, which constitutes a loose confederation of special libraries, is now working toward more cooperation and some sharing of resources, although policies of the parent organization frequently restrict the use and lending practices of the libraries. The South Carolina Chapter of the Special Libraries Association has over 100 members on its roster. In an effort to promote cooperation with other library groups the South Carolina Chapter of the Special Library Association elected to appoint an ex-officio member to the S.C. Library Association Executive Board. Communication between special librarians has increased due to the publication of a quarterly SC-SLA Bulletin and quarterly program meetings. There are also local special interest groups, such as the Columbia Area Medical Librarians Association.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

No South Carolina institutions of higher education have undergraduate programs which offer a minor or a major in library science.

Two schools provide graduate level programs for those who wish to work in public, academic, or special library situations as well as school library media centers.

The College of Library and Information Science at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, offers 171 semester hours in library and information science at the graduate level. Course work may be taken to meet the state's certification requirements as a public or school librarian as well as specialization in academic or special library services. The College is one of 58 colleges and universities in the nation whose master's degree program is accredited by the American Library Association.

South Carolina had no graduate library science program prior to 1972 when the College of Library and Information Science opened. The College of Library and Information Science provides graduate library science programs to 162 students from South Carolina and 259 students from out-of-state. It also is the only place that provides a special distance education degree program through live interactive satellite transmission. It is estimated that 80% of the students from South Carolina stay in South Carolina to work. One area of librarianship that has benefitted greatly because of the College is school librarianship. In 1972 only 12% of South Carolina's school librarians had a master's degree. Today approximately 60% of school librarians hold a master's degree. The flexibility of the program encourages part-time students. Currently 78% of those enrolled are in a part-time status. In Fall of 1993 enrollment was 421 (head count); of these 95 were full-time students. The College graduated 123 master's students in 1993.

As the only program in the state offering a MLS the College has provided methods for satisfying part of the degree requirements off-campus. One method is via live interactive televised transmission available at any of the USC regional campuses, at other sites across the state, and in Georgia and West Virginia. A second method is course work held at various sites around the state taught by College staff. Courses have been held in Greenville, Rock Hill, Charleston, Aiken, Conway, Spartanburg, Florence and Lancaster.

Continuing education has long been a concern of South Carolina library directors. In its brief history the College has attempted to satisfy this need in various ways and offers a wide variety of programs from Disaster Preparedness to Survey Research: Developing Questionnaires That Get Returned. Cooperation with the State Library and SCLA will continue in order to prevent duplication in program offerings.

Winthrop University, Rock Hill, offers courses which lead to a Master's of Education in School Librarianship and meet the requirements of the state for school media specialist certification.

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 93

		1990 Population	Total Circ.	Total FTE Staff (1)	Total Vols. (2)	Vols. Added (2)	Vols. With-Drawn (2)	Total Operating Income (3)	Local Tax Operating Revenue (4)	Percent Local Tax Revenue (5)
1	ABBE	176,510	565,649	39.40	201,271	32,956	23,831	1,249,521	900,845	72.10%
2	ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	83,429	308,705	23.99	119,605	4,179	28,143	792,605	615,560	77.66%
3	AHJ	45,400	87,345	8.72	61,279	3,391	1,966	209,455	161,830	77.26%
4	ANDERSON	145,196	573,710	45.28	256,593	14,932	6,470	1,727,654	1,400,000	81.03%
5	BEAUFORT	86,425	243,533	29.05	122,425	13,302	3,899	1,103,286	978,184	88.66%
6	BERKELEY	128,776	360,178	22.30	111,379	9,218	4,234	787,306	637,810	81.01%
7	CALHOUN	12,753	39,212	3.14	29,986	1,584	900	127,218	99,816	78.46%
8	CHARLESTON	295,039	1,812,313	157.70	716,029	69,903	13,362	5,480,452	4,881,059	89.06%
9	CHEROKEE	44,506	179,246	9.79	86,648	4,430	2,024	340,609	267,000	78.39%
10	CHESTER	32,170	120,779	11.69	52,750	2,561	696	415,689	295,960	71.20%
11	CHESTERFIELD	38,577	100,940	7.60	60,368	1,775	429	198,113	158,254	79.88%
12	CLARENDON	28,450	47,578	5.04	30,843	1,231	1,432	196,801	157,000	79.78%
13	COLLETON	34,377	102,663	9.70	74,188	4,501	2,013	311,224	255,392	82.06%
14	DARLINGTON	61,851	164,397	14.50	81,314	6,078	9,123	474,280	387,973	81.80%
15	DILLON	29,114	73,442	6.87	75,792	2,076	1,236	203,345	163,826	80.57%
16	DORCHESTER	83,060	271,837	19.50	80,091	6,201	5,239	602,901	474,784	78.75%
17	FAIRFIELD	22,295	100,646	5.40	58,200	3,635	1,638	250,103	216,700	86.64%
18	FLORENCE	114,344	330,048	24.90	148,436	15,531	3,304	921,309	792,577	86.03%
19	GEORGETOWN	46,302	183,723	17.85	119,073	9,548	3,643	580,002	518,513	89.40%
20	GREENVILLE	320,167	1,706,894	141.65	739,297	54,979	35,032	5,325,333	4,656,185	87.43%
21	HORRY (6)	144,053	578,564	40.00	235,343	15,949	6,545	1,895,559	1,511,697	79.75%
22	KERSHAW	43,599	185,949	11.91	107,542	5,472	4,407	443,684	375,549	84.64%
23	LANCASTER	54,516	186,244	11.27	82,135	4,852	1,347	396,736	313,817	79.10%
24	LAURENS	58,092	151,425	12.95	100,100	5,378	18,521	492,971	368,928	74.84%
25	LEE	18,437	48,691	3.50	30,626	1,922	207	108,536	88,755	81.77%
26	LEXINGTON	167,611	634,770	50.50	219,148	17,045	10,957	2,369,971	2,092,082	88.27%
27	MARION	33,899	88,648	8.08	72,211	5,093	3,280	301,031	237,919	79.03%
28	MARLBORO	29,361	86,561	6.00	36,140	3,041	438	198,577	159,469	80.31%
29	MCCORMICK	8,868	13,627	1.18	16,415	1,012	213	57,443	41,660	72.52%
30	NEWBERRY-SALUDA	49,529	116,254	7.00	90,521	4,212	543	270,664	217,850	80.49%
31	OCONEE	57,494	320,928	20.40	128,349	11,138	3,017	653,464	581,287	88.95%
32	ORANGEBURG	84,803	287,190	17.87	88,486	9,887	8,470	585,319	446,976	76.36%
33	PICKENS	93,894	222,980	22.05	94,043	23,561	27,519	680,146	573,440	84.31%
34	RICHLAND	285,720	2,300,022	183.73	692,773	94,860	45,470	6,793,424	5,695,755	83.84%
35	SPARTANBURG	226,800	1,131,536	81.43	486,234	45,604	15,847	3,585,458	3,167,981	88.36%
36	SUMTER	102,637	263,288	19.65	115,483	4,626	2,329	686,040	513,185	74.80%
37	UNION	30,337	46,960	5.38	43,707	1,843	808	148,749	111,896	75.22%
38	WILLIAMSBURG	36,815	31,345	4.00	38,072	850	1,024	115,440	76,482	66.25%
39	YORK	131,497	690,654	36.70	185,276	14,894	4,574	1,630,155	1,428,652	87.64%
	MEDIAN	57,494	185,949	14.50	90,521	5,378	3,304	492,971	387,973	80.49%
	STATE	3,486,703	14,763,504	1,147.66	6,088,171	533,250	304,030	42,710,573	36,022,647	84.34%

(1) All FTE calculations are based on a 40 hour workweek beginning with FY 93.
(2) Books only.
(3) All sources, excludes income for capital improvements.
(4) County tax/appropriation, municipal tax appropriation and other (in-kind tax sources) for operations.
(5) Local operating tax revenue as a percentage of operating income.
(6) Statistics include the Horry County Memorial Library and the Chapin Memorial Library.

CHAPIN STATISTICS	24,848	84,636	11.00	68,823	4,052	1,216	507,473	352,048	69.37%

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SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 93

	1990 Population	Circ. Per Capita	FTE Staff Per 3,500 Population (1)	Volumes Per Capita (2)	Titles Per Capita (2)	Personnel % Total	Materials % Total	Operating Income Per Cap. (3)	Local Tax Revenue Per Cap. (4)
ABBE	176,510	3.20	0.78	1.14	0.42	75.63%	14.64%	7.08	5.10
ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	83,429	3.70	1.01	1.43	0.97	59.55%	13.84%	9.50	7.38
AHJ	45,400	1.92	0.67	1.35	0.46	68.44%	20.67%	4.61	3.56
ANDERSON	145,196	3.95	1.09	1.77	0.88	50.32%	23.20%	11.90	9.64
BEAUFORT	86,425	2.88	1.18	1.42	1.02	63.37%	19.87%	12.77	11.32
BERKELEY	128,776	2.80	0.61	0.86	0.53	66.69%	18.10%	6.11	4.95
CALHOUN	12,753	3.07	0.86	2.35	2.28	51.81%	22.58%	9.98	7.83
CHARLESTON	295,039	6.14	1.77	2.43	0.67	65.28%	20.89%	18.58	16.54
CHEROKEE	44,506	4.03	0.77	1.95	1.64	53.25%	26.99%	7.65	6.00
CHESTER	32,170	3.75	1.27	1.64	1.06	62.02%	13.26%	12.92	9.20
CHESTERFIELD	38,577	2.62	0.69	1.56	0.82	73.25%	15.87%	5.14	4.10
CLARENDON	28,450	1.67	0.62	1.08	0.92	63.33%	14.02%	6.92	5.52
COLLETON	34,377	2.99	0.99	2.16	1.95	61.65%	16.44%	9.05	7.43
DARLINGTON	61,851	2.66	0.82	1.31	0.69	55.78%	23.22%	7.67	6.27
DILLON	29,114	2.52	0.83	2.60	1.04	69.60%	19.74%	6.98	5.63
DORCHESTER	83,060	3.27	0.82	0.96	0.65	63.40%	21.34%	7.26	5.72
FAIRFIELD	22,295	4.51	0.85	2.61	2.19	59.11%	24.36%	11.22	9.72
FLORENCE	114,344	2.89	0.76	1.30	0.87	69.35%	16.55%	8.06	6.93
GEORGETOWN	46,302	3.97	1.35	2.57	0.50	70.28%	22.82%	12.53	11.20
GREENVILLE	320,167	5.33	1.55	2.31	0.90	63.84%	16.84%	16.63	14.54
HORRY (5)	144,053	4.02	0.97	1.63	0.63	57.96%	22.19%	13.16	10.49
KERSHAW	43,599	4.26	0.96	2.47	1.87	60.94%	18.02%	10.18	8.61
LANCASTER	54,516	3.42	0.72	1.51	NR	63.18%	22.42%	7.28	5.76
LAURENS	58,092	2.61	0.78	1.72	1.01	59.09%	17.51%	8.49	6.35
LEE	18,437	2.64	0.66	1.66	1.30	61.16%	25.17%	5.89	4.81
LEXINGTON	167,611	3.79	1.05	1.31	0.46	54.84%	21.21%	14.14	12.48
MARION	33,899	2.62	0.83	2.13	1.07	62.16%	23.07%	8.88	7.02
MARLBORO	29,361	2.95	0.72	1.23	0.79	53.77%	19.98%	6.76	5.43
MCCORMICK	8,868	1.54	0.47	1.85	1.78	52.19%	27.60%	6.48	4.70
NEWBERRY-SALUDA	49,529	2.35	0.49	1.83	0.17	63.07%	16.88%	5.46	4.40
OCONEE	57,494	5.58	1.24	2.23	1.31	60.76%	17.81%	11.37	10.11
ORANGEBURG	84,803	3.39	0.74	1.04	0.78	68.47%	16.33%	6.90	5.27
PICKENS	93,894	2.37	0.82	1.00	0.66	66.32%	13.27%	7.24	6.11
RICHLAND	285,720	8.05	2.25	2.42	0.08	60.72%	15.00%	23.78	19.93
SPARTANBURG	226,800	4.99	1.26	2.14	1.06	60.08%	17.24%	15.81	13.97
SUMTER	102,637	2.57	0.67	1.13	0.87	60.55%	15.91%	6.68	5.00
UNION	30,337	1.55	0.62	1.44	1.41	56.70%	18.95%	4.90	3.69
WILLIAMSBURG	36,815	0.85	0.38	1.03	0.84	69.16%	18.17%	3.14	2.08
YORK	131,497	5.25	0.98	1.41	0.75	55.49%	21.00%	12.40	10.86
MEDIAN	57,494	3.07	0.82	1.63	0.87	61.65%	18.95%	8.06	6.35
STATE	3,486,703	4.23	1.15	1.75	0.76	61.76%	18.46%	12.25	10.33

(1) All FTE calculations are based on a 40 hour workweek beginning with FY 93
(2) Books only.
(3) All sources: excludes income for capital improvements.
(4) County/tax appropriation. Municipal tax/appropriation, other (in-kind tax sources) and revenue sharing for operations.
(5) Statistics include the Horry County Memorial Library and the Chapin Memorial Library.

CHAPIN	25,800	7.16	1.49	2.67	NR	51.41%	32.97%	19.67	13.65

NR=NOT REPORTED

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		1990 Population	Reg. Borr.	% Pop. Reg.	Circ. Per Borr.	Turnover Rate (1)	Circ Per FTE Staff (2)	Hq Lib. Circ. Per Hr. (3)	Br./Sta. Circ. Per Hr. (3)	Bkm. Circ. Per Hr.	In-Lib. Use Per Cap.	Ref. Tran. Per Cap.	Attend. Per Cap.
1	ABBE	176,510	44,161	25.02%	12.81	2.73	14,357	73.79	22.77	36.02	1.90	0.48	3.45
2	ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	83,429	48,963	58.69%	6.30	2.35	12,868	56.53	15.59	56.74	0.76	0.45	2.20
3	AHJ	45,400	9,928	21.87%	8.80	1.42	10,017	10.82	9.77	8.78	0.22	0.22	1.23
4	ANDERSON	145,196	39,878	27.46%	14.39	2.02	12,670	90.98	13.87	36.00	0.17	0.31	2.35
5	BEAUFORT	86,425	38,509	44.56%	6.45	1.90	8,556	38.75	27.84	13.42	NR	0.29	NR
6	BERKELEY	128,776	29,653	23.03%	12.15	3.21	16,151	43.59	33.32	NA	0.77	0.12	1.94
7	CALHOUN	12,753	2,622	20.56%	14.95	1.27	12,488	16.29	0.81	26.17	1.05	0.13	1.71
8	CHARLESTON	295,039	189,106	64.10%	9.58	2.53	11,492	88.07	53.28	9.16	1.87	3.93	4.99
9	CHEROKEE	44,506	22,715	51.04%	7.89	1.89	18,309	60.01	13.18	11.25	0.92	0.23	2.10
10	CHESTER	32,170	7,581	23.57%	15.93	2.22	10,334	23.67	16.53	36.52	2.04	0.35	1.26
11	CHESTERFIELD	38,577	22,270	57.73%	4.53	1.67	13,282	13.39	10.47	20.10	1.60	0.43	1.45
12	CLARENDON	28,450	14,004	49.22%	3.40	1.50	9,440	18.09	NA	3.87	0.04	0.09	1.69
13	COLLETON	34,377	6,096	17.73%	16.84	1.35	10,584	28.39	9.26	28.15	0.23	0.14	1.78
14	DARLINGTON	61,851	36,692	59.32%	4.48	1.83	11,338	24.31	20.76	NA	0.94	0.23	1.63
15	DILLON	29,114	12,018	41.28%	6.11	0.96	10,690	9.34	9.64	7.08	2.52	0.09	2.03
16	DORCHESTER	83,060	57,985	69.81%	4.69	3.37	13,940	14.80	84.88	24.34	0.63	0.50	0.80
17	FAIRFIELD	22,295	6,420	28.80%	15.68	1.43	18,638	28.72	14.42	36.10	2.54	0.14	2.03
18	FLORENCE	114,344	43,642	38.17%	7.56	2.16	13,255	77.93	7.82	8.45	NR	0.78	NR
19	GEORGETOWN	46,302	19,025	41.09%	9.66	NR	10,293	32.43	18.29	19.08	NR	0.33	2.68
20	GREENVILLE	320,167	189,290	59.12%	9.02	1.84	12,050	199.99	36.94	19.64	1.72	1.33	3.38
21	HORRY (4)	144,053	47,229	32.79%	12.25	1.67	14,464	48.06	22.72	9.42	NR	0.24	NR
22	KERSHAW	43,599	24,231	55.58%	7.67	1.59	15,613	52.98	7.37	24.78	0.70	0.13	3.58
23	LANCASTER	54,516	30,327	55.63%	6.14	2.20	16,526	46.43	22.23	28.18	0.55	0.20	1.65
24	LAURENS	58,092	19,320	33.26%	7.84	1.44	11,693	29.40	19.09	8.62	0.09	0.20	NR
25	LEE	18,437	5,101	27.67%	9.55	1.46	13,912	21.48	NA	23.90	0.84	0.10	1.22
26	LEXINGTON	167,611	26,713	15.94%	23.76	2.88	12,570	35.68	26.01	119.18	1.32	0.60	1.65
27	MARION	33,899	10,629	31.35%	8.34	1.20	10,971	21.66	10.69	13.83	NR	0.15	2.02
28	MARLBORO	29,361	4,370	14.88%	19.81	2.32	14,427	31.14	NA	23.91	0.20	0.22	0.98
29	MCCORMICK	8,868	3,839	43.29%	3.55	0.83	11,548	4.94	NA	13.39	0.36	0.20	1.55
30	NEWBERRY-SALUDA	49,529	13,818	27.90%	8.41	1.27	16,608	25.67	10.41	9.42	0.09	0.03	0.15
31	OCONEE	57,494	19,946	34.69%	16.09	2.32	15,732	37.81	30.36	26.84	0.32	0.58	3.03
32	ORANGEBURG	84,803	23,418	27.61%	12.26	3.15	16,071	78.40	12.31	61.91	0.22	0.37	NR
33	PICKENS	93,894	16,656	17.74%	13.39	2.10	10,112	41.22	18.04	7.36	0.26	0.21	1.31
34	RICHLAND	285,720	125,008	43.75%	18.40	3.32	12,519	202.29	69.25	42.30	6.01	2.21	5.13
35	SPARTANBURG	226,800	134,856	59.46%	8.39	NR	13,896	135.44	32.23	38.89	2.35	0.77	3.47
36	SUMTER	102,637	30,772	29.98%	8.56	2.11	13,399	64.83	10.48	21.89	NR	0.33	1.63
37	UNION	30,337	7,799	25.71%	6.02	1.06	8,729	18.83	NA	1.41	NR	0.19	NR
38	WILLIAMSBURG	36,815	8,425	22.88%	3.72	0.82	7,836	10.59	7.31	4.89	NR	0.03	0.55
39	YORK	131,497	49,890	37.94%	13.84	3.52	18,819	108.97	29.03	40.82	1.99	1.14	2.87
	MEDIAN	57,494	22,715	33.26%	8.80	1.89	12,670	35.68	18.04	21.89	0.77	0.23	1.78
	STATE	3,486,703	1,442,905	41.38%	10.23	2.32	12,864	55.60	31.18	21.34	1.73	0.94	2.82

(1) Total circ of print materials divided by total number of books (vols.)
(2) All FTE calculations are based on a 40 hour workweek beginning with FY 93.
(3) Per hour calculations are based on 50 weeks of service.
(4) Statistics include the Horry County Memorial Library and the Chapin Memorial Library.

CHAPIN	24,848	16,439	63.72%	11.23	NR	16,785	65.94	NA	NA	NR	0.52	NR

NA=NOT APPLICABLE NR=NOT REPORTED

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SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 93

		Registration Juvenile	Circulation Juvenile Print	Circulation Juvenile Non-Print	Circulation Juvenile Total	Summer Reading Program	Preschool Programming		Ages 5 - 14 Programming	
							Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance
1	ABBE	NR	212,868	4,169	217,037	1,923	331	10,275	274	11,784
2	ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	17,437	119,602	7,142	11,126,744	1,158	410	10,084	387	8,057
3	AHJ	4,170	41,859	0	41,859	360	151	3,613	39	2,187
4	ANDERSON	9,425	216,976	8,605	225,581	1,876	413	7,430	300	7,265
5	BEAUFORT	9,712	55,050	1,896	56,946	312	142	2,550	136	3,810
6	BERKELEY	8,696	165,002	1,816	166,818	1,894	149	5,508	125	2,759
7	CALHOUN	988	15,199	695	15,894	68	0	0	79	1,934
8	CHARLESTON	37,266	661,276	0	661,276	1,962	1,392	31,442	730	28,648
9	CHEROKEE	NR	60,034	6,363	66,397	541	74	2,181	72	3,157
10	CHESTER	2,966	45,487	2,322	47,809	250	217	5,089	30	1,703
11	CHESTERFIELD	NR	38,665	18	38,683	231	266	3,849	39	3,739
12	CLARENDON	5,094	18,754	743	19,497	169	18	602	56	1,121
13	COLLETON	1,792	41,778	628	42,406	781	90	2,052	79	1,106
14	DARLINGTON	13,767	63,767	5,067	68,834	580	103	1,395	90	2,462
15	DILLON	5,732	25,854	244	26,098	319	123	2,558	29	653
16	DORCHESTER	21,454	119,626	0	119,626	1,200	283	4,685	64	1,994
17	FAIRFIELD	NR	28,400	1,712	30,112	205	111	1,679	47	1,298
18	FLORENCE	12,826	118,625	2,343	120,968	2,231	NR	NR	NR	NR
19	GEORGETOWN	NR	NR	NR	NR	239	258	3,758	131	3,233
20	GREENVILLE	7,644	519,783	96,320	616,103	1,623	757	22,509	144	5,893
21	HORRY (1)	10,680	75,009	0	75,009	1,535	261	5,347	190	15,447
22	KERSHAW	3,700	61,881	5,468	67,349	813	224	4,006	249	5,913
23	LANCASTER	11,795	58,468	0	58,468	296	120	2,246	25	1,303
24	LAURENS	NR	49,002	2,248	51,250	500	163	1,940	78	1,223
25	LEE	1,332	20,185	2,387	22,572	84	100	1,671	58	2,984
26	LEXINGTON	NR	276,988	1,664	278,652	4,329	409	7,180	112	6,708
27	MARION	5,145	45,852	239	46,091	352	372	5,782	96	2,826
28	MARLBORO	1,147	29,882	0	29,882	189	124	3,242	28	1,466
29	MCCORMICK	1,294	4,881	0	4,881	72	34	1,111	12	264
30	NEWBERRY-SALUDA	6,357	49,677	220	49,897	214	110	2,210	58	1,411
31	OCONEE	3,694	97,827	9,006	106,833	825	102	1,888	131	7,145
32	ORANGEBURG	9,248	110,376	867	111,243	377	332	5,653	85	3,219
33	PICKENS	3,198	69,970	0	69,970	731	180	5,423	203	11,070
34	RICHLAND	32,546	806,378	0	806,378	6,360	544	9,399	408	9,656
35	SPARTANBURG	NR	NR	NR	NR	3,570	1,297	22,623	603	28,210
36	SUMTER	11,848	92,051	1,616	93,667	485	63	2,540	82	1,716
37	UNION	2,962	17,879	77	17,956	527	10	265	44	1,268
38	WILLIAMSBURG	3,793	12,392	0	12,392	179	53	1,097	27	663
39	YORK	12,217	291,169	3,950	295,119	2,502	921	21,759	236	8,868
	MEDIAN	6,357								
	TOTAL	279,925	4,738,472	167,825	15,906,297	41,862	10,707	226,641	5,575	204,163
	(1) Statistics include the Horry County Memorial Library and the Chapin Memorial Library.									
	CHAPIN	NR	NR	NR	NR	257	78	1,418	88	3,713

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SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 93

		1990 Population	Preschool Programing Number	Preschool Programing Attendance	Ages 5-14 Programming Number	Ages 5-14 Programming Attendance	Ages 15 - 18 Programing Number	Ages 15 - 18 Programing Attendance	Adult Programming Number	Adult Programming Attendance	Total Programming Number	Total Programming Attendance	Program Attendance Per Capita
1	ABBE	176,510	331	10,275	274	11,784	11	98	68	1,392	684	23,549	0.13
2	ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	83,429	410	10,084	387	8,057	1	35	97	1,789	895	19,965	0.24
3	AHJ	45,400	151	3,613	39	2,187	36	170	122	1,495	348	7,465	0.16
4	ANDERSON	145,196	413	7,430	300	7,265	20	738	46	540	779	15,973	0.11
5	BEAUFORT	86,425	142	2,550	136	3,810	8	153	77	1,551	363	8,064	0.09
6	BERKELEY	128,776	149	5,508	125	2,759	0	0	6	81	280	8,348	0.06
7	CALHOUN	12,753	0	0	79	1,934	3	75	0	0	82	2,009	0.16
8	CHARLESTON	295,039	1,392	31,442	730	28,648	63	1,488	309	6,164	2,494	67,742	0.23
9	CHEROKEE	44,506	74	2,181	72	3,157	16	396	165	3,245	327	8,979	0.20
10	CHESTER	32,170	217	5,089	30	1,703	1	12	33	542	281	7,346	0.23
11	CHESTERFIELD	38,577	266	3,849	39	3,739	7	106	18	243	330	7,936	0.21
12	CLARENDON	28,450	18	602	55	1,121	29	201	28	155	130	2,079	0.07
13	COLLETON	34,377	90	2,052	79	1,106	15	332	12	240	196	3,730	0.11
14	DARLINGTON	61,851	103	1,395	90	2,462	5	25	73	677	271	4,559	0.07
15	DILLON	29,114	123	2,558	29	653	0	0	41	384	193	3,595	0.12
16	DORCHESTER	83,060	283	4,685	64	1,994	0	0	16	354	363	7,033	0.08
17	FAIRFIELD	22,295	111	1,679	47	1,298	2	30	63	896	223	3,903	0.18
18	FLORENCE	114,344	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	28	495	28	495	NR
19	GEORGETOWN	46,302	258	3,758	131	3,233	12	168	86	2,494	487	9,653	0.21
20	GREENVILLE	320,167	757	22,509	144	5,893	16	321	42	2,199	959	30,922	0.10
21	HORRY (1)	144,053	261	5,347	190	15,447	35	724	73	2,228	559	23,746	0.16
22	KERSHAW	43,599	224	4,006	249	5,913	1	26	62	663	536	10,608	0.24
23	LANCASTER	54,516	120	2,246	25	1,303	0	0	21	540	166	4,089	0.08
24	LAURENS	58,092	163	1,940	78	1,223	26	565	43	836	310	4,564	0.08
25	LEE	18,437	100	1,671	58	2,984	1	12	6	130	165	4,797	0.26
26	LEXINGTON	167,611	409	7,180	112	6,708	NR	NR	470	13,178	991	27,066	0.16
27	MARION	33,899	372	5,782	96	2,826	2	178	0	0	470	8,786	0.26
28	MARLBORO	29,361	124	3,242	28	1,466	0	0	12	247	164	4,955	0.17
29	MCCORMICK	8,868	34	1,111	12	264	0	0	0	0	46	1,375	0.16
30	NEWBERRY-SALUDA	49,529	110	2,210	58	1,411	4	9	178	1,777	350	5,407	0.11
31	OCONEE	57,494	102	1,888	131	7,145	7	137	10	158	250	9,328	0.16
32	ORANGEBURG	84,803	332	5,653	85	3,219	14	314	8	162	439	9,348	0.11
33	PICKENS	93,894	180	5,423	203	11,070	6	86	4	90	393	16,668	0.18
34	RICHLAND	285,720	544	9,399	408	9,656	89	1,253	176	2,453	1,217	22,761	0.08
35	SPARTANBURG	226,800	1,297	22,623	603	28,210	23	579	86	3,012	2,009	54,424	0.24
36	SUMTER	102,637	63	2,540	82	1,716	1	15	10	409	156	4,680	0.05
37	UNION	30,337	10	265	44	1,268	0	0	54	955	108	2,488	0.08
38	WILLIAMSBURG	36,815	53	1,097	27	663	2	60	NR	NR	82	1,820	0.05
39	YORK	131,497	921	21,759	236	8,868	16	1,391	25	1,661	1,198	33,679	0.26
	TOTAL	3,486,703	10,707	226,641	5,575	204,163	472	9,695	2,568	53,435	19,322	493,934	0.14
	(1) Statistics include the Horry County Memorial Library and the Chapin Memorial Library.												
	CHAPIN	24848	78	1,418	88	3,713	33	698	66	1,790	265	7,619	0.31

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina State Library, having secured an appropriation for State Aid to county and regional libraries, invites the _____ Library to participate and offers the following aid:

I. The services of a staff of trained librarians to confer with the local library board and librarian on matters of policy, procedure and practice.

II. A grant of _____ per capita based on the population of the county or counties as reported in the latest Federal decennial census.

PROVIDED:

I. That library income from local sources in 19___ - 19___ ($_____) is not less than the amount actually expended for library operations from local sources in 19___ - 19___ ($_____). That in no case shall the State's participation exceed 40% of the total library income.

II. That the _____ Library is administered by a legally appointed board which meets at least four times each year and that the Board agrees to the following:

A. To work toward the establishment of library systems adequate in size and support to provide a good level of service either through the consolidation of all public libraries in a county to form a strong county system or through the establishment of regional library systems in cooperation with neighboring counties.

B. To work for adequate tax support of the library.

C. To adopt a budget with balanced proportions between salaries, books and maintenance.

D. To employ as soon as possible in professional and pre-professional positions librarians meeting the certification requirements and the staffing standards approved by the State Library.

E. To systematically purchase materials from standard library lists.

F. To maintain or contract for service from a central library from which the system is administered which shall:

1. Be open to the public at least 66 hours a week (population over 100,000); 54 hours a week (population 50,000-100,000); 44 hours a week (population 25,000-50,000); 34 hours a week (population under 25,000).

2. Provide adequate space for reading, reference, and technical services.

3. Provide sufficient equipment and supplies.

4. Maintain a reference collection and a representative collection of books and periodicals.

5. Provide circulation and reference service.

G. To develop and maintain an acceptable plan (bookmobiles, branches, stations, etc.) for the distribution and use of books throughout the service area.

H. To supply the State Library with such statistics and information as it may from time to time request.

I. To have the financial records of the library audited annually by a certified public accountant and furnish the State Library with a copy of the audit report.

_____ Chairperson

_____ County Library Board

_____ Date

_____ Director, South Carolina State Library

41

_____ Date

THIS AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED TOGETHER WITH THE PROPOSED LIBRARY BUDGET FOR _____ TO SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY, 1500 SENATE STREET, P.O. BOX 11469, COLUMBIA 29211.

(Over)

C. South Carolina State Institutional Libraries

Library Statistics, 1992-93 Fiscal Year

	Residents		OPERATING EXPENSES						TOTAL INCOME			HOLDINGS				PERSONNEL	
			Total	Salaries	Service and Other Materials	Audio-Visuals	Other Operating Expenses	Equipment or Capital Outlay	Total	Local or Other Funds	State Library Grants (a)	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Periodicals	Newspapers	Professional	Non-Professional
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS																	
S.C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	19967	729,127.00	660,444.00	70,000.00	18,683.00	0.00	0.00	729,127.00	714,127.00	15,000.00	81,686	12,719	612	140	12	6
Adult Youth Correction Center																	
Allendale Correctional Institution																	
Broad River Correctional Institution																	
Central Correctional Institution																	
Coastal Reception and Evaluation Center																	
Dutchman Correctional Institution																	
Evans Correctional Institution																	
Gilmore Youth Correction Center																	
Goodman Correctional Institution																	
Kirkland Correctional Institution																	
Leath Institutions																	
Lieber Correctional Institution																	
McCormick Correctional Institution																	
MacDougall Youth Correction Center																	
Manning Correctional Institution																	
Northside Correctional Center																	
Perry Correctional Institution																	
Stone Park Correctional Center																	
Tyrrennan Correctional Institution																	
Wateree Correctional Institution																	
Wateree River Correctional Institution																	
Watkins Pre-Release Center																	
Women's Correctional Institution																	
YOUTH SERVICES INSTITUTIONS																	
Blackwood High School	653	51,572.57	44,572.57	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51,572.57	46,572.57	5,000.00	4,767	450	67	3	0	1
Willow Lane High School	267	56,748.29	49,748.29	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56,748.29	51,748.29	5,000.00	6,882	75	52	11	1	0
YFI Lee Gray Opportunity School (No Report Received**)																	
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED																	
Coastal Center** (Library closed operational																	
Midlands Center** (No Report Received)	532	25,420.00	25,420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,420.00	25,420.00	0.00	375	100	0	1	0	1
Pee Dee Regional Center**																	
Whitten Center**																	
MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS																	
Crafts-Farrow State Hospital**	378	58,178.68	58,280.80	5,429.27	0.00	668.58	0.00	58,000.00	58,000.00	0.00	5,804	204	33	12	1	1
Earle E. Morris Village**	135	11,954.00	0.00	9,454.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	11,954.00	11,954.00	0.00	2,258	0	35	3	1	0
G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric Hospital**	150	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	3,882	0	28	5	0	0
Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric Hospital	158	44,453.79	36,864.79	6,458.14	190.10	2,892.80	249.96	44,453.79	41,953.79	2,500.00	4,669	340	15	6	1	0
S.C. State Hospital Harger Library	360	66,334.00	56,884.00	3,500.00	1,000.00	3,144.00	1,806.00	66,334.00	63,334.00	3,000.00	7,951	2,000	25	110	1	1
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED																	
S.C. School for the Deaf and Blind	448	183,370.00	173,101.00	11,768.00	0.00	9,500.00	0.00	183,370.00	180,370.00	3,000.00	9,353	504	174	11	2	1
Beckman Vocational Rehabilitation Center	38	1,050.00	0.00	1,050.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,050.00	300.00	750.00	1,382	194	28	1	0	0
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS																	
John de la Howe School	137	51,500.00	39,500.00	1,150.00	0.00	12,000.00	850.00	51,500.00	47,000.00	4,500.00	7,263	105	20	3	1	0
Habenstraw Center	10	750.00	0.00	750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	0.00	750.00	1,128	128	0	0	0	0
Palmetto Center	17	750.00	0.00	750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	0.00	750.00	1,230	135	0	0	0	0
Tucker Center ** (No Report Received)																	
TOTALS	23,180	1,705,926.33	1,108,468.42	125,858.41	22,373.10	28,033.44	10,995.80	1,386,427.65	1,253,177.65	42,250.00	137,658.00	16,991.00	1,078.00	313.00	20.00	11.00

* Not included in the grant program, FY 93. Receive reference, ancillary mail, film, and consultant services from the State Library.

(a) Grant funds through LSCA expended in Federal fiscal year.

(b) Total number of residents for all 21 adult correctional centers served.

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D. South Carolina College and University Libraries

Library Statistics, 1992-93 Fiscal Year

	OPERATING EXPENSES, 1992-93				LIBRARY COLLECTIONS						TRANSACTIONS			PERSONNEL (FTE = Full Time Equivalent)			ENROLLMENT***	
	GRAND TOTAL	SALARIES & WAGES	BOOKS & OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	BINDING	TOTAL VOLUMES	VOLUMES ADDED	VOLUMES WITHDRAWN	GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS	MICROFORMS	AUDIO VISUAL TITLES	CIRCULATION	INTERLIBRARY LOANS: VOLUMES LENT	INTERLIBRARY LOANS: VOLUMES BORROWED	PROFESSIONAL	NON PROFESSIONAL	NO. OF HOURS OF STUDENT ASSISTANCE	FULL TIME	HEAD COUNT
FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES																		
Allen University	307,340.00	192,100.00	100,240.00	0.00	89,508	1,675	192	2,227	2,483	2,527	1,850	18	215	2.00	5.50	7,200.00	226	227
Benedict College	248,926.00	154,072.00	45,345.00	0.00	107,852	1,271	357	10,300	30,057	5,145	5,346	7	4	3.00	6.00	4,274.00	1,096	1,207
Bob Jones University	511,980.00	320,284.00	158,931.00	4,490.00	231,028	4,792	211 NA		278,777	11,398	57,179	909	255	3.50	9.50	17400.00	3,393	3,996
Central Wesleyan College	219,563.00	111,117.00	57,066.00	2,635.00	75,298	1,731	542	0	210	1,507	14,834	0	102	1.00	3.90	4,656.00	1,127	1,198
Charleston Southern University	665,618.00	261,068.00	154,972.00	0.00	121,998	1,571	743	107,602	102,898	2,364	29,041	767	977	6.25	7.30	9,504.40	1,490	2,491
Citadel	922,094.00	412,932.00	265,440.00	8,144.00	192,049	1,960	277	12,512	962,104	745	42,905	2,963	1,916	7.00	11.00	21,186.00	2,178	3,033
Claflin College																	986	987
Clemson University	5,911,900.00	2,338,578.00	2,199,009.00	74,059.00	767,997	32,678	1,023	607,106	1,765,200	101,404	301,581	6,623	9,799	12.00	70.50	43617.25	14,616	17,046
Coker College	2,42,799.54	150,682.20	71,994.07	0.00	73,999	674	158	0	30,135	2,157	12,688	198	336	2.00	5.00	2412.00	649	845
College of Charleston	1,895,933.00	968,720.00	801,797.00	30,726.00	366,114	17,176	46	NA	604,208	1,750	111,689	3,744	3,273	13.50	19.00	19852.00	6,631	9,660
Columbia Bible College	308,308.57	152,006.02	100,672.75	11,943.80	79,896	3,536	102	0	50,109	4,102	64,092	564	278	2.00	7.00	5452.00	651	880
Columbia College	833,856.00	295,731.00	113,268.00	3,815.00	133,676	2,850	902	0	11,421	15,673	23,018	592	276	7.00	3.00	6942.00	947	1,226
Converse College	583,217.00	246,647.00	193,884.00	3,916.00	130,716	2,726	527	0	14,918	1,572	21,170	106	1,397	4.00	6.00	9549.93	796	1,150
Erskine College	372,585.45	103,980.00	121,062.00	0.00	156,631	3,051	861	15,950	906	80	21,291	80	156	2.00	3.50	2400.25	660	772
Francis Marion College	1,401,617.00	760,983.00	496,161.00	8,032.00	273,592	6,462	154	25,267	322,616 NA		51,201	1,721	751	10.00	13.00	7808.00	3,273	3,975
Furman University	1,705,994.16	729,585.00	587,623.00	28,793.00	350,295	20,558	1,746	29,301	246,923	2,183	41,908	1,230	1,563	9.00	12.25	16321.00	2,371	2,996
Lander College	457,427.00	210,498.00	136,072.00	3,000.00	132,642	3,046	0	2,956	104,230	1,446	39,022	69	1,381	5.00	5.00	7498.00	1,917	2,521
Limestone College	461,466.00	83,100.00	32,190.00	0.00	92,446	999	264	0	1,005	5,191	5,920	0	117	1.00	2.66	1400.00	569	1,198
Lutheran Theol. Southern Seminary	211,345.00	75,260.00	73,929.00	3,019.00	110,811	537 NA		0	2,645	2,396	9,622	66	35	2.00	1.00	2870.00	145	199
Medical University of SC	1,440,166.00	1,150,588.00	289,927.00	24,926.00	215,068	6,611	815 NA		22,068	7,966	132,418	11,591	3,437	16.00	23.56	30257.20	2,301	2,900
Morris College																	775	792
Newberry College	518,115.00	90,815.00	85,000.00	2,000.00	98,130	2,202	50	0	12,456	124	9,026	127	83	3.00	3.00	3641.00	661	749
Presbyterian College	511,129.00	251,891.00	171,396.00	4,866.00	131,217	4,029	1,954	NA	8,660	4,675	23,127	84	205	3.00	6.00	2989.00	1,112	1,164
South Carolina State College	1,160,280.00	567,195.00	351,850.00	15,466.00	273,198	8,267	0	90,364	624,801	90	31,005	712	2,276	8.00	13.00	8260.00	4,190	5,015
Southern Methodist College	27,145.00	17,240.00	4,675.00	0.00	19,506	405	0	81	0	629	NA	0	0	1.00	0.00	960.00		
University of South Carolina	9,835,411.00	4,134,971.00	3,021,351.00	130,417.00	2,347,296	41,339	2,062	759,018	3,139,981	20,014	226,813	15,446	14,954	62.00	109.50	75021.00	18,840	26,365
USC Aiken	572,396.00	373,496.00	213,131.00	9,065.00	120,444	3,302	938	28,277	89,900	696	102,644	2,906	2,491	5.00	7.00	13077.25	1,922	3,209
USC Capital Carolina	777,963.00	414,471.00	205,190.00	5,211.00	191,846	13,274	1,666 NA		NA	NA	74,921	2,501	4,558	6.00	9.50	9405.00	3,113	4,023
USC Spartanburg	900,117.46	509,078.00	312,734.00	6,035.00	134,292	6,196	1,417	NA	5,928	1,172	19,140	1,934	1,704	7.00	9.90	5790.00	2,595	3,570
Voorhees College	196,352.00	90,914.00	56,072.00	0.00	111,057	796	154	1,800	23,397	109	2,500	0	0	2.00	3.00	864.00	622	665
Winthrop College	1,647,241.00	838,598.00	430,646.00	16,963.00	357,110	8,553	2,291	115,443	1,005,572	7,734	10,832	1,336	1,660	14.00	19.25	14018.25	5,814	5,025
Wofford College	670,626.00	275,749.00	192,290.00	12,299.00	165,636	3,023	0 SA		50,958	390	32,750	840	461	7.00	3.50	7685.00	1,084	1,104
JUNIOR COLLEGES																		
Anderson College	253,116.00	156,646.00	78,439.00	2,440.00	16,364	2,811	0	0	33,475	2,500	11,026	5	175	3.50	1.00	2500.00	906	1,172
Clinton Junior College	Subsumed by Winthrop																117	124
South Carolina College	138,972.00	52,000.00	34,100.00	1,000.00	19,735	1,031	142	0	991	1,331	1,076	3	8	2.00	2.00	1960.00	358	377
Spartanburg Methodist College	177,480.00	98,000.00	46,200.00	0.00	12,741	981	512	0	2,856	1,001	1,332	0	4	1.50	1.80	2240.00	721	746
USC Beaufort	196,292.00	116,012.00	56,464.00	4,464.00	41,803	2,362	0	10,046	9,479	1,060	4,336	1,092	2,575	1.00	1.60	3468.00	328	1,070
USC Lancaster	355,852.00	134,945.00	79,862.00	2,464.00	56,879	668	32	11,036	4,868	2,230	35,540	1,396	1,139	2.00	1.50	0.00	500	1,001
USC Salkehatchie	190,967.00	64,390.00	55,000.00	0.00	30,419	1,527	172	0	5,192	1,241	1,619	956	1,249	3.00	1.00	3456.00	416	1,166
USC Sumter	396,257.74	152,036.53	62,226.08	829.54	40,736	892	5	0	1,431	1,598	1,931	918	658	2.00	6.00	2819.00	968	1,123
USC Union	71,801.00	32,568.00	11,923.00	624.00	12,727	318	0	0	1,857	1,004	1,138	366	498	1.00	1.00	2020.00	192	432
TECHNICAL COLLEGES																		
Aiken	276,290.00	134,170.00	119,064.00	0.00	12,128	2,526	0	0	10,992	2,110	12,857	130	332	2.50	2.67	8118.00	905	2,536
Central Carolina	139,647.00	73,647.00	43,711.00	1,000.00	19,500	966	259	0	23,936	1,262	15,691	252	0	1.75	1.50	720.00	918	2,412
Chesterfield-Marlboro	92,121.41	51,268.35	18,508.75	0.00 NA		256	4	0	0	703	5,998	0	0	1.00	1.80	1017.00	278	980
Denmark	197,062.28	113,020.93	45,926.76	0.00	15,837	926	194	0	15,308	1,705	3,124	0	0	2.00	2.00	1410.56	862	1,001
Florence-Darlington	335,497.00	99,433.00	90,200.00	0.00	32,982	2,568	1,054	NA	2,696	1,284	21,964	389	268	3.00	3.00	1447.00	1,191	2,799
Greenville	836,381.00	309,235.00	123,095.00 NA		81,389	2,921	941	NA	15,847	1,946	72,293	264	673	5.00	6.00	3455.00	1,515	8,980
Horry Georgetown	377,721.00	179,663.00	98,485.00	0.00	32,588 NA		110	NA	11,479	745	10,925	276	87	3.50	6.00	2272.25	1,226	2,496
Midlands Airport	658,959.00	496,437.00	97,189.00	0.00	62,483	5,103	1,687	1,949	1,003	390	13,402	11	11	7.00	6.00	1400.00	1,078	8,143
Midlands Beltline*																		
Orangeburg Calhoun	290,227.00	108,033.00	35,102.00	0.00	29,383	966	649	0	25,700	2,902	47,311	18	92	3.00	5.90	2912.50	953	1,583
Piedmont	185,796.00	64,059.00	29,000.00	0.00	29,972	962	56	0	3,966	2,211	5,230	50	50	2.00	1.90	920.00	1,524	2,747
Spartanburg	359,709.91	196,434.42	73,259.00	0.00	32,968	1,577	7	0	3,960	1,835	13,109	173	87	3.00	3.50	961.00	1,895	3,175
Technical College of the Lowcountry	196,194.96	84,205.23	61,972.55	0.00	16,446	1,502	208	0	1,908	1,663	7,627	68	221	1.00	3.00	2374.15	423	1,426
Tri-County	330,624.00	81,566.00	45,000.00	1,298.00	34,138	959	605	0	51,982	4,156	12,212	168	215	1.00	3.00	961.75	1,807	3,156
Trident Berkeley**	21,351.00	21,562.00	0.00	0.00	4,961	137	0	0	27,598	0	2,742	0	0	0.00	1.50	2680.00		
Trident Main	721,420.00	409,066.00	162,758.00	0.00	39,921	1,250	2,195	0	62,196	388	18,958	217	928	6.00	6.00	5040.00	3,194	9,160
Trident Palmer	63,960.00	23,953.00	0.00	0.00	23,620	745	7	0	49,851	0	5,820	0	0	1.00	1.50	2680.00		
Williamsburg	161,978.53	98,569.95	29,997.36	0.00	23,340	921	240	0	19,960	1,196	10,671	0	56	1.00	2.00	833.00	323	746
York	189,100.00	96,000.00	47,000.00	0.00	25,892	599	1,925	0	35,995	2,736	1,394	0	92	2.00	2.50	1971.00	1,141	1,138

* Total enrollment for Airport and Beltline campuses of Midlands.
** Total enrollment for Main, Berkeley, and Palmer campuses of Trident.
*** Enrollment figures taken from the 1993 SC Higher Education Statistical Abstract.

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South Carolina Library Network

FACT SHEET
June 1994

PARTICIPANTS

Public Libraries	54
Academic Libraries	37
Technical College Libraries	16
Institutional Libraries	4
Special Libraries	38
School Libraries	23
Total	172
State Agencies	

USAGE

Items supplied in response to online and electronic mail requests:

1992-93	42,520	Books
	41,078	Photocopies

SERVICES

- on-line access to LION (Library Information On-line), the S.C. State Library's automated database providing full author, title, subject searching and requesting of:

  more than 234,000 books
  more than 45,300 South Carolina State Documents

- on-line access to FEDCAT (Federal Document Catalog) for verification of:

  more than 250,000 publications issued by the GPO since 1976

- on-line access to the State Library's Interlibrary Loan Service through electronic mail for requesting:

  Books
  Periodical articles
  ERIC documents
  Photocopy
  Federal documents
  Location information

- on-line access to the South Carolina On-line Library Directory for information on more than 400 libraries of all types.

- on-line access to statewide Electronic Bulletin Board Services (EBBS) containing information on:

  The South Carolina library community
  Library legislative updates
  Library positions available

For Information Contact:
Lea Walsh
Coordinator of Network Services
South Carolina State Library
Post Office Box 11469
Columbia, S.C. 29211
(803) 734-8666

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

IV. CRITERIA, PRIORITIES, AND PROCEDURES

A. Title I. Library Service

1. Adequacy of State Library Services

Adequacy of services at the state level will be measured by:

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Subcommittee for Library Functions at the State Level. Standards for library functions at state level. Third edition. Chicago, American Library Association, 1985.

These criteria will be supplemented by pertinent sections of:

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section. Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries (The Section), 1986 revision, as amended.

2. Adequacy of Public Library Services

Prior to 1980 public libraries were measured against national standards published by the Public Library Association. In that year the Public Library Association published A Planning Process for Public Libraries, a document which encourages communities to set their own standards based on local conditions and needs. The plan devised to address these needs is to be monitored closely and revised so that the plan will change as the community changes. In 1982 the Public Library Association published Output Measures for Public Libraries: A Manual of Standardized Procedures which is to be used by public libraries to measure items appropriate to it.

The Public Library Development Project was developed by ALA's Public Library Association, New Standards Task Force. This project developed a new document to replace the 1980 A Planning Process for Public Libraries and also revised Output Measures for Public Libraries. The State Library will use these two documents to assist public libraries in their planning:

McClure, Charles R. et al. Planning and Role Setting for Public Libraries: A Manual of Options and Procedures. Chicago. Public Library Association. American Library Association, 1987.

Van House, Nancy A. et al. Output Measures for Public Libraries: A Manual of Standardized Procedures, 2nd edition. Chicago. Public Library Association. American Library Association, 1987.

The State Library will also use:

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section. Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries, 1986 revision.

and comparison to national statistics as reported in

Public Libraries in the United States: 1991. U.S. Department of Education OERI

Public Library Data Service Statistical Report. Public Library Associates, 1993.

3. Adequacy of Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards for Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped Subcommittee. Revised Standards of Service for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Chicago, American Library Association, 1984.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards for Library Service to the Deaf Subcommittee. Techniques for Library Service to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981.

P.L. 93-112. Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 504.

P.L. 94-142. Education for Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements. U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, 1991.

4. Adequacy of State Institutional Library Services

Eligible for service are the inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the state and/or students in residential schools for the handicapped (including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education) operated or substantially supported by the state.

Criteria for determining adequacy of services to specific groups will be state or national standards as follows:

American Correctional Association - American Library Association. HRLSD Committee on Institutional Libraries. Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions. American Correctional Association, 1975. (Currently under revision)

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Library Association. Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions Subcommittee. Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981. (Currently under revision)

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Library Association. Standards for Libraries at Institutions for the Mentally Retarded Subcommittee. Standards for Libraries in Institutions for the Mentally Retarded. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards and Guidelines for Client Libraries in Residential Health Facilities. Chicago, American Library Association, 1987.

South Carolina State Department of Education. Defined Minimum Programs for South Carolina School Districts. (The Department), 1986.

South Carolina Department of Education. Defined Minimum Program for Deaf and Blind Schools. (The Department), 1983.

South Carolina Department of Education. Defined Minimum Program for John de la Howe School. (The Department), 1983.

South Carolina Department of Education. Defined Minimum Program for the Palmetto Unified School District No. 1 within S.C. Department of Corrections. (The Department), 1981.

South Carolina Department of Youth Services. Defined Minimum Program for the Department of Youth Services, 1982.

5. Adequacy of Major Urban Resource Libraries

Criteria for determining adequacy of public library services for persons and libraries using services from major resource libraries:

a. Adequacy of Public Library Services - basic criteria (see Adequacy of Public Library Services)

b. Needs for Library Services of Individual Users and Libraries in the Regional Area

1. Access to Resources

(a) Access to a strong reference collection
(b) Access to business reference services
(c) Access to extensive periodical collections, including retrospective files

2. Access to Services

(a) Access to library service during evening and weekend hours when local public libraries and the State Library are closed.
(b) Access to the services of professionally trained staff, especially during evening and weekend.
(c) Access to telephone reference service.

6. Criteria to Assure Priority for Low-Income Families

a. Determination of Urban and Rural Areas with High Concentrations of Low-Income Families.

"Disadvantaged persons" means persons who have educational, socioeconomic, cultural, or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without such disadvantages and who for that reason require specially designed library services. The term includes persons whose needs for such special services result from poverty, neglect, delinquency, or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large, but does not include physically or other handicapped persons unless such persons also suffer from the disadvantages described in this paragraph.

Characteristics of disadvantaged persons may include the following:

- Persons with poor educational background.
- Persons who are receiving less than poverty level incomes.
- Persons from areas characterized by excessive unemployment.
- Persons from areas characterized by excessive low income rates.

- Members of ethnic minority groups which have been discriminated against.
- Persons who have been isolated from cultural, educational and/or employment opportunities.
- Persons who, due to a combination of environmental, cultural, and historical factors, lack motivation for taking advantage of available library services.
- Persons who are dependent upon social services to meet their basic needs.

Counties having high concentrations of persons with poverty level incomes, as determined by the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the S.C. State Budget and Control Board, shall be considered as qualifying under this program. Priorities for grants shall be:

(1) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in counties with over 25% disadvantaged persons (income below poverty level).

(2) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in counties with over 15% disadvantaged persons (income below poverty level).

(3) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in counties with over 20,000 disadvantaged but under 25% (income below poverty level).

(4) Projects which will result in the general improvement of a library system to bring it up to a minimum level of service prerequisite to special programs for the disadvantaged.

7. Criteria to Assure Priority for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

a. Determination of Areas with High Concentrations of Persons with Limited English-Speaking Ability.

Persons with limited English-speaking ability include individuals who were not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English, and individuals who come from environments where a language other than English is dominant as further defined by the U.S. Secretary of Education, and who by reasons thereof have difficulty speaking and understanding instructions in the English language.

b. These persons are scattered throughout the 46 counties of South Carolina. Because each county has such small numbers, it is not feasible for libraries to attempt to develop a collection of foreign language materials to meet the diverse needs of its limited English-speaking population.

Because there are few people with limited English speaking ability in South Carolina the State Library has chosen not to treat service to them as a state priority. A central collection of materials is maintained by the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. Although there is no separate LSCA project devoted to this purpose, libraries can apply for funding to address this priority under the Information Resources Project or one of the Service to Special Populations Project (Services to children and young adults, Services to the Elderly, Services to the Disadvantaged, Service to the Illiterate or Service to the Institutionalized).

8. Determination of Eligibility for Agency Participation

The following agencies will be eligible for participation in Title I programs:

a. Legally established county and regional library systems which qualify for participation in the State Aid program, meet the maintenance of effort requirement for local support, are in compliance with all previous LSCA requirements, and meet the criteria of need, target population, or service specified in individual project regulations.

b. Libraries of eligible state supported institutions which meet the prerequisites of personnel, space, and financial support, which meet the maintenance of effort requirement for total budget and materials budget, which are in compliance with reporting regulations, and which submit approvable applications on schedule based on an analysis of library needs and a description of proposed plans. Size of institutional population and average length of residence will be considered in determining priorities and establishing the amount of grants.

c. Agencies carrying out library projects beneficial to South Carolina libraries, such as South Carolina Library Association, Friends of South Carolina Libraries, Association of Public Library Administrators and the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science.

d. Other nonprofit organizations which support/complement the goals of libraries.

9. Procedures for Application and Approval of Projects

a. The State Library will announce proposed projects each Spring. The State Library will assist eligible libraries in developing projects that can be approved at the beginning of the fiscal year. Formal notice of projects and approvals will be sent to all eligible libraries immediately following Department of Education acceptance of the Annual Program and Notification of Grant Award.

b. Applications must be submitted on forms provided by the State Library. Applications and supporting documents must be submitted by the announced deadline in order to be considered. Exceptions will be made only by prior approval and on the basis of strong extenuating circumstances.

c. Application will be reviewed by the Public Library Consultant or Institutional Library Consultant to establish eligibility and compliance with regulations. Decisions will be made by the Project Officer for each project in conjunction with the Director.

d. The criteria for selection of projects will be:

1. Proven need with a strong indication of inadequacy of present service.

2. Importance of the project to the area, to the state, and its relation to the State Long-Range Plan.

3. Significance of the project to statewide library development.

4. A clear statement of objectives of the project.

5. Careful planning of the project.

6. A clear plan of action.

7. A sound budget.

8. The number of persons served and potential benefit to target groups.

9. Amount of LSCA funding previously received by applicant in comparison with other library systems.

10. Previous success of the applicant in carrying out other federal projects.

11. The value of the project as a demonstration to be reproduced by other libraries.

12. The relationship of the project to other library development projects and other State and Federal programs.

13. Evidence of local financial commitment to the project and the ability of the local library or libraries to maintain the project after federal funds have been exhausted.

14. The innovative character of the project.

15. Plans for evaluation of the project and for disseminating information about the project and the results of the evaluation.

e. Announcements of grant awards will be made promptly following review of applications.

10. Evaluation

Evaluation of programs and projects will be continuous, providing the basis for annual revisions. At the state level, a member of the State Library staff will be assigned responsibility for monitoring activities associated with each goal and for supervising local projects related to it. Department heads will have primary responsibility for evaluation of internal programs and consultants for grant projects. Evaluation of projects will be carried on by means of:

a. Preliminary discussion concerning proposed projects with local library boards or institutional administrators, with library directors and supervisory personnel, and with any other agencies or community representatives concerned with the project to determine project objectives.

b. On-site visits to the project before programs are initiated during the program operation, or prior to acting upon requests for revision of projects or renewal of grants, if appropriate.

c. Analysis of written proposals, reports, budgets, audits, or other documents submitted in connection with the project to insure that the project continues to meet the original criteria for selection.

d. Comparative analysis of related projects to measure effectiveness in terms of time, cost and performance.

e. During FY 93 four State Library staff members participated in USDE's Evaluation of Library Programs Institute which will be helpful in evaluating the grant program and specific projects, as well as in developing new techniques to evaluate library programs in the state.

f. The South Carolina State Library plans to participate in a regional workshop to train librarians to evaluate library services and programs. If funded this workshop will use the Tell It! model and be held in the fall of 1994.

Local libraries will be required to supervise, evaluate, and report on projects in such a way as to:

a. Identify the degree of effectiveness with which project goals and objectives have been and are being met.

b. Assess staff effectiveness in working with the community that is served by the project.

c. Identify the effectiveness of the dissemination of information concerning the project.

d. Determine program factors which should be retained, revised, augmented, or eliminated.

e. Identify and assess the impact of the project on the library's total program of service.

f. Examine the effects of the library's communication and coordination with other community agencies.

State Library staff members will assist with monitoring and evaluation of projects and will report on project activities to the LSCA Coordinator, the appropriate department head and the Director by means of written field trip reports, monthly reports, and by conferences as needed.

B. Title II. Construction

Grant funds allocated under LSCA Title II shall be used for the purpose of paying the Federal share of the cost of construction projects which meet LSCA and other criteria as identified in the Long-Range Plan and Annual Program. Such grants shall be used solely for the "construction of new buildings and acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and for technology enhancement including the purchase, lease, and installation of equipment of any such buildings, or any combination of such activities (including architects' fees and the cost of acquisition of land). Such term includes remodeling to meet standards under the Act of August 12, 1968, commonly known as the 'Architectural Barriers Act of 1968', remodeling designed to conserve energy, renovation or remodeling to accommodate new technologies, remodeling to improve working conditions, remodeling to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements, and the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public libraries." (P.L. 101-254, Sec. 3 (2)) The project shall follow policies and procedures in the construction of public libraries that will promote the preservation of library resources to be utilized in the facilities.

1. Criteria for determining adequacy of public library buildings:

New or renovated public library buildings qualifying for construction grants must meet the following space and access requirements:

Public Library Association. "Guidelines for determining minimum space requirements." Interim Standards for small public libraries: Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Small Libraries. Chicago. American Library Association, 1962.

South Carolina Board for Barrier Free Design. Rules and Regulations. American National Standards Institute (ANSI). American standard specifications for making buildings and facilities accessible to, and usable by, the physically handicapped (1980) are currently adopted.

Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements. U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, 1991.

2. Criteria for participation in LSCA grant funding:

To participate in funds under Title II, the public library must be legally established and meet State Aid requirements.

Construction projects will be approved only for those libraries which are without adequate library facilities necessary to develop library services. This fact will be substantiated by an on-site survey of existing facilities and a review of the service provided by the system made by a staff member of the State Library. Existing facilities will be measured against recommended standards for public library housing as exemplified in Wheeler - The Small Library Building and in the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries and in Wheeler and Goldhor - Practical Administration of Public Libraries.

3. Compliance with State and Federal legislation:

Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must follow the procedures and meet the requirements of the Library Services and Construction Act and regulations, EDGAR regulations, and any other current or subsequently enacted legislation or regulations affecting LSCA construction projects.

4. Applications and procedures:

Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must file a formal application for Federal funds with the State Library with all supporting documentation and assurances as specified in the Applicant's Guide and project memoranda.

5. Priorities for grant awards:

The general priorities for all LSCA Title II projects are:

a. Construction of a new county or regional headquarters building or the enlarging of existing county or regional headquarters buildings, or the conversion of an existing building into a public library facility.

b. Construction or enlargement of branch library buildings serving a population area of 20,000 or more in county or regional systems, or the conversion of an existing building into a branch library facility. (The plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.)

c. Construction or enlargement of branch library buildings serving a population area of 5,000 - 20,000 in county or regional systems, or the conversion of an existing building into a branch library facility. (The plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.)

d. Renovation of an existing county or regional headquarters building or branch library building to make it accessible to the disabled as required in American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped, as well as standards outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements.

e. Renovation of an existing county or regional headquarters building or branch library building for energy conservation.

NOTE: The State Library will not expend Title II funds to purchase new technologies, but will concentrate grant funds on construction and renovation.

Additional grants for building construction in the same fiscal year will not be made to a county library system unless no approvable projects are submitted by other county libraries which have not received a previous grant.

6. Amount of grants:

ALL GRANTS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

The allocation of funds for the construction projects will be as follows:

Branch libraries (permanent or temporary) serving populations of 5,000 20,000 in systems meeting requirements for State Aid, $75,000 or 50 percent of the cost of the total project, whichever is the smaller.

Branch libraries (permanent or temporary) serving populations over 20,000 in systems meeting requirements for State Aid, $100,000 or 50 percent of the cost of the total project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems meeting all requirements for State Aid and serving under 50,000, $150,000 or 50 percent of the total cost of the construction project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving 50,000-100,000 and meeting State Aid requirements, $200,000 or 50 percent of the total cost of the project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving over 100,000 and meeting State Aid requirements, $250,000 or 50 percent of the total cost of the project, whichever amount is smaller.

Renovation of headquarters or branch library buildings for accessibility for the handicapped or energy conservation.

The amount of each grant will be determined individually on the basis of the nature and extent of the renovation required and on the other funding available. In no case shall a grant exceed 50 percent of the cost of renovations specifically required to assure access and usability for the handicapped, or for energy efficiency.

The State Library will not use Title II funds for its administration of this project. All funds will be available for grants.

In the event the number of approvable construction projects received is not sufficient to utilize all available funds, the State Library reserves the right to allocate additional grant funds to qualifying libraries having sufficient local funds to maintain the Federal/State matching ratio.

Construction must begin within six months of the approval of the Title II application or risk forfeiture of grant.

C. Title III. Interlibrary Cooperation

1. Priorities (In order of importance)

a. The South Carolina Library Network, operated by the State Library, to provide bibliographic access to state and national resources, communications among libraries, interlibrary loan, in-service training, cooperative collection development, preservation education and other means of cooperation.

b. Other statewide, innovative projects that offer potential for sound long-range development of coordination among two or more types of libraries.

c. Regional or local projects which meet information needs and strengthen interlibrary cooperation among multi-type libraries. In approving awards, consideration shall be given to need, objectives, number of counties and number of libraries involved, extent of local financial support, and prospects for continued local funding at the conclusion of LSCA grants.

d. Funding may be expended by the State Library for state level activities or by means of grants to groups of libraries for cooperative projects or to a single library carrying out an activity which contributes to statewide cooperation and resource sharing.

2. Determination of Eligibility for Agency Participation

The following agencies will be eligible for participation in Title III programs:

a. Legally established county and regional library systems which qualify for participation in the State Aid program, meet the maintenance of effort requirement for local support, are in compliance with all previous LSCA requirements, agree to share resources, and develop a MARC format machine-readable database.

b. Libraries of state supported institutions eligible for Title I grants.

c. Libraries in academic and technical colleges which agree to share resources and develop a MARC format machine-readable database.

d. Libraries in public schools in districts which permit resource sharing and agree to develop MARC format machine-readable databases.

e. Special libraries which agree to share resources and, if appropriate, develop a MARC format machine-readable database.

f. Agencies carrying out library projects beneficial to South Carolina libraries, such as South Carolina Library Association, Association of Public Library Administrators, and the University of South Carolina, College of Library and Information Science.

g. Other nonprofit organizations which support/complement the goals of libraries.

h. Agencies such as PALMCOP (Palmetto Archives, Libraries, and Museum Council) which are involved with preservation efforts in the state.

3. Evaluation

Evaluation of programs and projects will be continuous, providing the basis for annual revisions. At the state level, a member of the State Library staff will be assigned responsibility for monitoring activities associated with each goal and for supervising local projects related to it. Department heads will have primary responsibility for evaluation of internal programs and consultants for grant projects. Evaluation of projects will be carried on by means of:

a. Preliminary discussions concerning proposed projects with local library boards or institutional administrators, with library directors and supervisory personnel, and with any other agencies or community representatives concerned with the project.

b. On-site visits to the project before programs are initiated, at least once a quarter during the program operation, or prior to acting upon requests for revision of projects or renewal of grants, if appropriate.

c. Analysis of written proposals, reports, budgets, audits, or other documents submitted in connection with the project to insure that the project continues to meet the original criteria for selection.

d. Comparative analysis of related projects to measure effectiveness in terms of time, cost and performance.

e. During FY 93 four State Library staff members participated in USDE's Evaluation of Library Programs Institute which will be helpful in evaluating the grant program and specific projects, as well as in developing new techniques to evaluate library programs in the state.

f. The S. C. State Library plans to participate in the regional Tell-It workshop planned for the fall of 1994.

Local libraries will be required to supervise, evaluate, and report on projects in such a way as to:

a. Identify the degree of effectiveness with which project goals and objectives have been and are being met.

b. Assess staff effectiveness in working with the community that is served by the project.

c. Identify the effectiveness of the dissemination of information concerning the project.

d. Determine program factors which should be retained, revised, augmented, or eliminated.

e. Identify and assess the impact of the project on the library's total program of service.

f. Examine the effects of the library's communication and coordination with other community agencies.

State Library staff members will assist with monitoring and evaluation and will report on project activities to the LSCA Coordinator, the appropriate department head and the Director by means of written field trip reports, monthly reports, and

by conferences as needed. Reporting, evaluation, and revision activities are coordinated by the LSCA Coordinator.

V. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

GOAL I. TO STRENGTHEN THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING STATEWIDE LIBRARY LEADERSHIP AND SERVICES.

By authority of S.C. Code 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, the South Carolina State Library is responsible for a statewide program of library development and cooperation. This authority was recodified by Act 178 of 1985. The State Library is the central information service for State Government, State agencies, and the libraries of the state. It provides reference, bibliographic and interlibrary loan service to supplement the library resources of the state. It provides leadership and technical assistance in the development of statewide library programs and local library service. It provides library service to blind and physically handicapped users and guidance and assistance to state institutions in serving institutional residents. The State Library is also charged with administering and implementing within the state the library programs provided for in the Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 101-254 as amended.

In order to address this goal the State Library has identified four objectives:

Objective 1. To enhance the administrative, planning, and support capabilities required for statewide library development.

The future of library development is directly related to the strength of the State Library. With scarce resources planning has assumed new prominence. Planners must be able to determine statewide needs, set goals and devise strategies to meet these needs. They must also be flexible enough to deal with budget fluctuations, as well as to respond to current and changing national and state concerns. The State Library must be able to administer state and federal funds in compliance with all state and federal requirements. As an agency of state government the State Library must also be able to respond to the ever increasing planning needs required by the state. Three focus group sessions held in FY 93 with public library directors provided information to assist State Library in planning and in developing programs to address needs of public libraries and a result of the effort was the publication of Agenda for Change.

Coordination of LSCA documents with Governor's Office (Grants Services) and U.S. Department of Education will be emphasized so that the documents will be ready for approval as early as possible. The State Library will revise projects, etc. on a regular basis. LSCA evaluations will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Education by the December 31 deadline. The LSCA program will be coordinated by the LSCA Coordinator.

In FY 96 the State Library will again attempt to acquire state funding to replace some of the LSCA funding used at the State Library. A pattern of repeated shortfalls in state revenue collection over the past few years discourages much optimism in this area for the foreseeable future.

Advisory Council activities will include meetings over the three year period. See page 3 for additional information on Advisory Council activities.

Dissemination of information concerning LSCA activities is crucial to public understanding of the need for and the role of federal support for libraries. The State Library will continue to sponsor the annual South Carolina Read-In, inviting school groups to march to the State House to celebrate books and reading. Publicity will be generated during the three year period for all LSCA projects. No statistical projections can be made on number of releases, etc. because they will be determined by the number and type of activities funded. Subgrantees are required to credit the use of LSCA in their programs when appropriate.

The General Administration, Strengthening Support Services, and Library Interpretation projects will be continued to enable the State Library to conduct activities consistent with this objective. These are ongoing activities and as such will be continued throughout the planning period.

Objective 2. To provide a comprehensive collection of materials necessary to meet the Library's responsibilities as the central information resource for libraries of the state.

The State Library functions as the central unit of a statewide reference and interlibrary loan network designed to supplement and coordinate library resources in South Carolina. It also provides special information and reference services to state government and state agencies. The State Library will select, acquire, and maintain a collection of books, documents, microforms, periodicals, and federal and state documents, of sufficient scope and depth to meet the information needs of its various constituencies. The State Library anticipates its collection should grow in the following manner:

	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Books	256,000	266,000	276,000	286,000
State Documents	55,000	60,000	65,000	70,000
Federal Documents	257,000	267,000	277,000	287,000
Microfiche	478,000	498,000	518,000	528,000
Periodicals	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600

The state does not provide sufficient funding to meet existing needs. The FY 94 state book budget is $145,000. In FY 93 7,900 books were added to the collection, a drop from previous years. This decrease was due to a 39% reduction in the book budget over FY 92. Although the initial plans for the FY 94 budget include an increase of funds for books, the overall outlook for the state's economy is dismal for the coming years. Requests for additional state funding for materials will be made until sufficient state funding is a reality. Therefore, the Strengthening the State Library Agency project will be continued to supplement state appropriations with the goal of substantially expanding and strengthening the library's collections to better serve the libraries of South Carolina. It is anticipated that the South Carolina Library Network will increase demands for service. The State Library has set an objective of increasing use of reference and interlibrary loan services by 5% in FY 95.

Objective 3. To provide consultant services for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina.

Agenda for Change outlined a new direction for consultant services provided by the State Library. The concept of providing generalist library consultant service was discontinued and regularly scheduled field visits ceased. Library development consultants no longer have assigned counties. The State Library is implementing a team approach to providing consultant services. The consultant team draws upon the expertise of the entire State Library staff. A list of staff and their areas of specialization has been provided to public libraries. A Library Development consultant is available to field telephone calls in other areas and forwards questions to the proper person for a response. This reorganization resulted in a reduction in the number of staff in the Library Development Department from seven to five and increased public library access expertise in areas such as networking and automation.

Since the beginning of the nineties, for whatever reasons, the rate of turnover of public library directors appears to be decreasing. In FY 94 there were only two new directors, and it is anticipated that there will be no more than two new directors in FY 95. Under the Agenda for Change, one of the remaining Public Library Consultants has been assigned to work with all new directors for a period of six months to a year.

Objective 4. To centralize at the state level programs and functions which cannot be handled economically or effectively by individual libraries.

The State Library maintains a collection of audiovisual materials, comprised of 16mm motion picture films, videotapes, slide/tape shows, filmstrips, audiocassettes, and puppets which are available on loan to public, institutional, academic, and special libraries. The materials are also available to state employees. The only exception is the collection of children's audiovisual materials which are reserved (because of high demand) for the use of public and institutional libraries. Such a collection at the state level prevents costly duplication of expensive resources and makes available to the public a far broader selection of films than any library could provide alone. Due to the video proliferation, more individuals have access to feature films through in-home videos. Because more and more materials are being produced on videotape rather than in 16mm format, and because it has become increasingly difficult and expensive to maintain a viable 16mm film collection, a decision was made in FY 92 to discontinue purchasing 16mm films and concentrate instead on adding materials on videotape.

Retrospective conversion of the audiovisual collection will continue in FY 95. By the end of the year all juvenile 16mm films will be completed. Weeding the 16mm film collection is also being done as items are evaluated for retrospective conversion. For this reason, the number of 16mm films in the collection will decrease.

	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
16mm Film Titles	2,200	2,100	2,000	1,900
Other Audiovisual Formats	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900
No. Films Circulated	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Attendance	83,000	84,000	85,000	86,000

In FY 94, all thirty-nine public libraries participated in lending audiovisual materials, to community groups and organizations. Increasing the number of libraries offering organizational service and the number of organizational users will be objectives in the next three years. Public libraries in the state work closely with local literacy organizations, and in so doing borrow materials from the State Library's audiovisual collection. SCETV develops many fine programs related to the topic of parenting. Many of these programs, in 1/2" VHS format, are now on deposit at the State Library and are available to day care centers (through their local public libraries) and technical colleges throughout South Carolina. Information about new audiovisual acquisitions is announced on a regular basis.

Since the creation of a children's consultant position in 1979 the State Library has provided increased services to public libraries in the area of children's programming.

Materials on the subject of early childhood education in the State Library's media collection are now loaned to day care centers, parents, and organizations through county libraries. The 1994 day care center staff training requirements should result in increased use of these training materials.

A statewide summer reading program will be coordinated by the State Library each year. The children's consultant assists in the selection of children's audiovisual materials and advises libraries on programming films. Promotion of early childhood education materials will continue. Use of the videotape "Read to Someone You Love" which stresses the value of reading aloud to children and which was produced in cooperation with the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science and the South Carolina Humanities Council will continue.

The Children's Services Advisory Committee will continue to meet regularly and has identified continuing education as an on-going need. Workshops and regional meetings will be held to provide information and to assist staff of public libraries in learning and refining skills in materials selection, planning and evaluation, and techniques of using books and materials

with children and youth. The Children's Services Consultant will continue to work with the school library media consultant at the State Department of Education to plan joint public library-school reading promotions.

The State Library will provide continuing education opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees each year. In addition to formal courses offered by academic institutions, the State Library will plan special workshops conducted by staff members or consultants to support current programs and activities. Activities in FY 95 will build on information provided by the Association of Public Library Administrators. In addition to continuing to provide workshops on reference interview training, in FY 95 workshops will be offered on topics of sensitivity to the needs of diverse clientele; building planning, design and construction; and planning and evaluation of children's services. Cooperative activities will be planned whenever appropriate with the University of South Carolina's College of Library and Information Science. Increasing emphasis on cooperation, automation, and networking will necessitate more continuing education activities for all types of libraries under LSCA Title III (such as Cooperative Reference Exchange and Preservation, in addition to traditional Title I activities.

GOAL II. TO EXPAND AND IMPROVE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE STATE, PROVIDING ACCESS FOR EVERY RESIDENT, SO AS TO FURTHER THE EDUCATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT OF ALL CITIZENS.

Objective 1. To develop equitable and sufficient financial support for library services from local, state, federal and other funds.

In FY 93 local support for public libraries was 89.6%, state support was 8.6%, and federal support was less than 1.8%. This ratio has remained relatively constant over the last several years.

Property taxes at the local level remain the primary source of public library funding. Statewide property reassessment has caused some counties to provide no growth budgets over the past few years. Possible changes in local taxing structures (the rollback of property taxes and the beginning of a local option sales tax) may impact library support. Local support averaged $10.33 per capita in FY 93, with a median of $6.35 per capita. In 1991, S.C. was ranked 42nd nationally on total income per capita. Future goals are $11.00 for FY 95, $11.50 for FY 96, and $12.00 for FY 97. Uneven local support will continue to be a problem. The State Library will continue to publish South Carolina Public Libraries Annual Statistical Summary to provide libraries with comparative data for budget justifications.

State Aid for public libraries in South Carolina began in 1943. See page 14 for a historical review of State Aid. The General Assembly funded State Aid at $1.00 per capita for FY 94 with a minimum grant of $15,000 per county. State Aid has been increased to $1.05 per capita for 1995, with a minimum of $15,000 per county.

APLA, library trustees, and Friends are also promoting the continuation of federal support for libraries. Top priority now is the continued funding of LSCA.

There has been an increase in private contributions for capital improvements in recent years which can primarily be attributed to the availability of Title II funding. With continued Title II funding this should continue. Automation projects are also encouraging contributions.

Objective 2. To provide incentive grants to public libraries for services and activities which support state and LSCA priorities.

The State Library will continue to offer per capita grants for public libraries to improve or extend service in areas of demonstrated need, consistent with LSCA priorities. Grants will be made available to strengthen existing library programs by adding trained staff; to extend service to new groups by a variety of outreach methods, such as bookmobile programs, deposit

collections, and innovative and/or experimental programs targeted for certain groups; to expand, improve, or maintain the resources of public libraries by the purchase of new books, periodicals, audiovisual materials, other non-print media, and purchase or lease of library equipment; to implement programs of publicity to keep the public informed of the services offered by public libraries; for planning activities; and to assist libraries in providing materials and conducting programs aimed at preventing or eliminating drug abuse.

The Information Resources Project, which is intended to improve or extend services in areas of demonstrated need, is a per capita grant project. This project was developed in response to needs identified in the FY 93 focus group meetings. FY 95 funding will be ten cents per capita with a minimum of $3,000 per county. Grant levels for FY 96 and FY 97 will not be decided until each year's LSCA appropriation is known.

In order for public libraries to take advantage of the benefits of technological development, the Public Library Automation and Technology Project is available. It will continue in FY 95 and the foreseeable future. The South Carolina Library Network will continue the emphasis on computer technology in libraries. Coordination of these grants will be made with Title III grants when appropriate.

The State Library has established a goal of two books per capita for public libraries. In FY 93 public libraries owned 1.75 books per capita based on the 1990 census. LSCA funding should assist libraries to increase their holdings to 6,200,000 in FY 95, 6,250,000 in FY 96, and 6,300,000 in FY 97. As libraries develop machine-readable records, collections are being inventoried. This will result in an increase in weeding and identifying lost materials which should have a negative impact on per capita holdings.

At the end of FY 94 there were 251 professional librarians employed in South Carolina's public libraries. This figure has remained relatively constant over the last several years. Projections in the past of adding ten per year have proved to be unrealistic. A projection of five per year is now being made. New buildings in some cases have caused libraries to increase staff size. Low salaries often cause high turnover in these positions. With increases in public school salaries due to the Education Improvement Act some librarians are resigning to become school librarians for more money and often less responsibility.

Objective 3. To extend public library service to special constituencies, including the disadvantaged, children and young adults, the elderly, the illiterate, the unserved, and persons of limited English-speaking ability. In FY 95 the priority will be Service to Children and Young Adults and Service to the Elderly.

As stated elsewhere in this document the State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must necessarily be tailored to meet the special needs of each group. South Carolina public libraries provide materials for new adult readers, space for literacy tutoring, referrals for literacy training, service to nursing homes, to senior citizen centers, day care programs, and local jails.

Under its Service to The Disadvantaged project the State Library has addressed the needs of the disadvantaged in various ways. These projects have had effects far beyond the locales and population groups originally designated as targets. They have been the instruments for changing staff and public attitudes concerning library goals and services, in bringing new groups of users into the library to participate in traditional activities, and in revealing additional areas of service to be explored.

As always, throughout the three year period, local libraries will be encouraged to submit applications which address the special needs of the disadvantaged. For all disadvantaged grants priority will be given to counties with over 25% of their population being disadvantaged. The second priority is counties with over 15% disadvantaged. The third priority is to counties with over 20,000 disadvantaged citizens, but not 25% of the population.

The State Library has identified two major problems in providing service to the disadvantaged: physical access to library service and illiteracy. Projects have been designed to address these problems.

One of the most effective means of providing library service to the disadvantaged in South Carolina is bookmobile service. Over the past 5 years LSCA grants have enabled six libraries to purchase new bookmobiles. As other bookmobiles wear out in counties eligible for a Service to the Disadvantaged grant, grants will be available to replace them. This will be true throughout the three year period. A priority will be assisting grant recipients and other libraries to develop their bookmobile services to better meet the needs of the disadvantaged.

Illiteracy remains a major problem in South Carolina, and over the years the State Library has encouraged public libraries to become involved in local efforts to eradicate illiteracy. The focus on illiteracy has become sharper in recent years. Even before the P.L. 101-254 emphasis, cooperative efforts were underway in South Carolina to address this problem. A separate literacy project was begun in FY 86 and will continue.

Service to Children and Young Adults is the high priority in S.C. Public libraries will be encouraged to apply for a grant to fund basic services to children in counties where such services have been underdeveloped and limited, to test or demonstrate innovative programs and services which may be adapted for use in other libraries, to promote and coordinate activities in cooperation with other community agencies serving children and to develop community understanding of the role of library service in the intellectual and social development of children. This program will continue to be a high priority through FY 97.

South Carolina's over 65 age group increased 72.3% in the last decade. The State Library, in light of the emphasis placed on serving this group in the LSCA Amendments of 1984, will evaluate programs for the elderly. Libraries will be encouraged to target local, State Aid, and LSCA (library development and service to the disadvantaged) funds to meet the library needs of the estimated 415,480 people in this category.

Because of their low number the State Library has chosen not to treat service to those with limited English-speaking ability as a priority. The central collection developed with LSCA funding is still maintained at the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. Although there is no separate LSCA project devoted to this purpose, libraries may apply for funding to address this priority under the Information Resources Project Service to Children and Young Adults Project, Service to the Elderly Project, Service to the Disadvantaged Project, Service to the Illiterate Project, and Service to the Institutionalized Project.

Objective 4. To encourage provision of public library facilities adequate in space, design, and access to meet the needs of the community.

The State Library surveyed public libraries in May 1988 to determine current space needs. Nearly every library expressed a need for additional space. The most critical need is in the area of branches. There is an immediate need for 27 new branches and/or enlarged branches. It is estimated that three or four projects can be funded per year if LSCA Title II is funded at the FY 94 level. The State Library will develop a plan for state funding for public library construction for consideration by the General Assembly.

State Library staff members work with public library staffs, boards, and local officials in the writing of building programs, drawing of initial floor plans, critiques of architectural drawings, furniture layout, fund raising, and justifying need to County Councils. The major story of recent years was the willingness of the people to raise money for their library. From the activity that has been generated, it is obvious that LSCA Title II funds have served as an incentive for local effort.

GOAL III. TO EXTEND AND IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES TO SPECIAL CLIENTELE: THE INSTITUTIONALIZED AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Objective 1. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in state-supported institutions.

Since 1967 the State Library has provided assistance to libraries in state-supported institutions. The original goal of library service in all institutions has been reached. As new institutions are created, library service is often planned as an integral component. Activities now center on improving the quality of service. The State Library provides consultant services to all state-supported institutions and development grants to those institutional libraries that meet the support requirements for the grant program. In addition, the State Library provides continuing education opportunities, reference assistance, interlibrary loan services, and film services. Library support has increased dramatically with the grant program, but escalating costs of all materials and services, added to uncertain state economies, result in inadequate provision of library services. As agencies add more libraries there is a need to increase materials budgets.

One of the recommendations resulting from the recent statewide study of institutional libraries by the institutional consultant was to eliminate per capita grants for collection development to institutions and instead make institutional grants competitive and project oriented. This recommendation was implemented during FY 92. Although some of the grants may still be targeted toward collection development, institutional librarians will be able to pursue other areas such as technology, bibliotherapy and literacy.

With most educable and trainable retarded children being mainstreamed into the public schools, the residential centers are now working with those who are profoundly retarded and/or older residents who have been in an institution for the greater part of their lives and are incapable of living outside. Toys, games, and realia are more appropriate materials for providing library service than books. Efforts will continue to increase these collections. Collection size in mental health institutions approach quantitative standards. The need is to weed these collections and replace worn, outdated materials. The School for the Deaf also meets quantitative standards, but its collection is an old one and continues to need weeding. Weeding is a need at all other institutions, though less so at the State Hospital and Midlands Center where major weeding programs have been completed. Children assigned to the schools run by the Department of Youth Services have library service available only during school hours. Their collections are also underdeveloped, although they are beginning to explore electronic resources. A realistic objective is to increase inadequate local book budgets by 10% each of the next three years. The Department of Corrections is below the ACA/ALA goal of five books per inmate. The need remains for additional funds to maintain these collections and provide for new libraries as they are opened. The State Library is able to supplement institutional holdings with interlibrary loan and the film/video program. An objective will be to increase use of these services by 5% in each of the next three years. Several libraries now access the State Library through the South Carolina Library Network. All institutional libraries are understaffed, but many make good use of resident assistants.

For those institutions too small to maintain a full program of library service, the institutional consultant will continue to select paperback materials. These include institutions serving the physically handicapped and those addicted to alcohol and drugs, and a long-term care mental health facility.

Continuing education opportunities for institutional librarians and staff have increased in recent years as a result of State Library activity.

Objective 2. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.

The South Carolina State Library has responsibility for providing library services to print handicapped South Carolinians. The Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (DBPH), as part of a national network of state and local libraries, works in conjunction with the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), to make talking books and other materials available to eligible readers. Readers are eligible if they are: legally blind; unable to see well enough or focus long enough to read standard print; unable to handle print books or turn pages due to a physical impairment; or are certified by a medical doctor as having a reading disability.

In FY 93, 8,857 persons received service through the Department with a total of 279,567 books being circulated. Of DBPH'S total number of registered readers, 6,200 were adults, 449 were juveniles, and 368 were institutional patrons who represent an estimated readership of 2,208 persons. The National Library Service estimates that 48,813 South Carolinians are eligible for talking books with approximately 6,000 of that number being age 65 and older.

In an effort to improve the quality of material being sent to patrons, time was spent developing inspection procedures for cassette titles. The goal is to eliminate the problem of patrons receiving incomplete titles, titles in need of rewinding, and those in need of repair. Current inspection procedures are covering about 80% of all cassette titles circulated. The goal is to reach 100% inspection of all circulated cassette titles. Since the Department regularly receives donations from readers, as an expression of their appreciation for talking books, DBPH considers book inspection a crucial part of the provision of quality service.

Volunteer recruitment continues to be an integral part of the activities of the Department. With plans underway to do more in-house recording of S.C. titles, the focus is on locating persons interested in serving as narrators/monitors. Additionally, due to difficult fiscal times and continued budget-cutting, volunteers have assisted by taking over tasks once performed by full-time staff.

The Consumer Advisory Council, composed of talking book readers and professional providers of other services to people with disabilities, continues to meet semi-annually, with the goal of taking on a more active role in the planning and development of services for print handicapped readers. Efforts are underway to interest more consumers in serving on the Council while maintaining an auxiliary role for professionals from other related agencies. A meeting with the head of NLS' Consumer Relations Division, informed the Council of NLS activities as well as those of other network advisory councils. The Council will continue to meet in an effort to assist the Department with identifying service areas in need of improvement.

To provide better guidelines and standards for libraries serving print handicapped readers, NLS in conjunction with the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA), has embarked upon a project to update the 1984 STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES OF SERVICE FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NETWORK OF LIBRARIES SERVING THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. DBPH has participated in this effort by responding to the working paper, issued by the standards review committee, describing basic issues and concepts fundamental to the development of the new standards document. (The working paper was also shared with members of the Advisory Council.) DBPH plans to continue to keep abreast of the development of the standards which will eventually serve as guidelines for services provided by the Department.

DBPH has also been involved with the braille centralization study undertaken by NLS to examine the feasibility of locating all braille titles, produced for or purchased by NLS, in two centers, which would be located in Utah and Ohio. Both the agency Director and the former Director of DBPH served on the study advisory committee. Although total registered DBPH braille readers, at the end of FY 93, equaled only 186, the new emphasis, nationwide, on braille literacy and the certification of teachers of braille may bring an increase awareness of braille and the need for the learning and teaching of braille. For now, the needs of DBPH braille readers continue to be met through contract services of the N.C. Library for the Blind and

Physically Handicapped, the Multi-State Centers (distribution points for NLS materials), and NLS braille magazine services.

Free loan of playback equipment is one of the most important services offered by DBPH and NLS. The Department underwent a formal NLS machine audit during FY 93. Machine inventory records, statistical records, and operating procedures were thoroughly reviewed. Final results of the audit are pending, but the audit process identified some areas that were in need of improvement. Since the audit, much work has gone into updating patron machine files to bring statistical record-keeping in line. Additionally, non-repairable/obsolete playback models were eliminated from the inventory and new equipment received from the manufacturer is now being promptly inventoried. As a result, equipment sent to patrons is in better condition and fewer calls are received from patrons in need of replacement equipment due to equipment failure after only two to three weeks of use. As DBPH continues to receive the voluntary assistance of the Telephone Pioneers of America in keeping the equipment repaired, equipment recall letters are regularly sent to inactive patrons and returned equipment is then delivered to the Pioneers. DBPH will continue to make every effort to provide talking book readers with usable and up-to-date equipment. Plans are now underway for the acquisition and distribution of combination machines.

The State Library will continue its efforts to provide library services for print handicapped readers by supporting automation improvements such as the National Library Service Network (NLSNET) which is used to transmit statistical information, various reports, interlibrary loan requests and supply requisitions to Multi-State Centers; NLS union catalog on CD-ROM; DBPH hardware upgrades; and any DRA software upgrades for the DBPH computer system. The agency has made a great effort to include DBPH automation needs with overall planning and allocation of agency resources.

The State Library funds the attendance of designated staff to both the regional and national conferences of librarians serving the blind and physically handicapped. Attendance at the 1993 joint Southern/Midlands Conference of Librarians Serving the Blind and Physically Handicapped, afforded the opportunity for networking and much was learned about planned upgrades for LBPH computer systems, playback equipment developments at NLS, hardware and software developments at NLS, and a host of other topics which were shared with Advisory Council members and the users of DBPH services. In order to make sure that staff and patrons are kept informed about other network library activities and NLS plans, the agency will continue to support conference attendance.

GOAL IV. TO ENCOURAGE AND DEVELOP RESOURCE SHARING BY ALL LIBRARIES THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY NETWORK AND OTHER COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.

Objective 1. To provide access to library collections in the state.

The State Library operates the South Carolina Library Network. The central component is the State Library's integrated on-line system, which currently includes public access catalog, circulation, acquisitions, electronic bulletin board, audio-visual booking, on-line library directory, and interlibrary loan. This system provides local libraries access to State Library materials. The system is capable of linking other bibliographic and databases in the state. The system is planned for phased growth and expansion. In addition to the State Library's catalog, the system provides on-line access to the GPO database of federal documents. A major system upgrade occurred in FY 94 and will investigate the possibility of mounting them. As more databases, both bibliographic and full text become available, the State Library.

Access to the OCLC database through SOLINET provides the basis for most interlibrary cooperative programs in South Carolina. Title III grants will continue to be used when appropriate to encourage membership. Retrospective conversion grants, as well as tape-load set holding of existing bibliographic records of non-OCLC members into the SOLINET and other national databases, will be considered.

The State Library will continue to operate the South Carolina Library Database as a component of the South Carolina Library Network based on the OCLC Group Access Capability (GAC). This project will be expanded with additional selected users and tape loading of bibliographic records of some selected users. The State Library will continue to promote the use of SoLine GAC sponsored by SOLINET. The State Library will continue to provide training to selective users participating in SCLD.

Network plans call for a statewide union list of serials. The South Carolina Union List of Serials contains the holdings of 50 libraries located across the state. In future years, the Union List will be expanded to include holdings of remaining smaller and medium sized libraries around the state. As new products such as CD-based union lists become available from SOLINET/OCLC, the State Library will investigate their use by South Carolina libraries. It is envisioned that the statewide union list of serials may require a menu approach to these separate databases rather than one single union list. The SCLN will provide the means for accessing the serials collections of the state. The State Library plans to test on-line dial-access for selected users into the State Library's serials database at some point in the future.

Future SCLN plans call for the addition of other system functions such as acquisitions, reference information, and newspaper index. At the state level, plans call for union listing of statewide collections deemed most significant for interlibrary loan and resource sharing. Network expansion will be expanded to include other libraries, such as additional academic and special libraries which do not currently have access due to lack of equipment.

The State Library's Coordinator of Network Services will continue efforts to increase use of the South Carolina Library Network by conducting regional workshops and field work. Training will be on-going to train new staff and to review system capabilities with existing staff. State Library staff will also assist libraries to develop better understanding of how to use local resources more effectively. The Coordinator of Network Services will conduct training sessions to introduce SCLN users to new public access software searching techniques which provide keyword and Boolean search capabilities. The Documents Librarian will also visit documents depository sites. Grants will be made for other continuing education opportunities which will enhance reference and interlibrary loan services.

The State Library will promote the South Carolina Library Network, as well as use of libraries in general which should lead to increased usage of the SCLN. A major display unit has been developed to use at conferences and other appropriate times. It will continue to be used to promote the SCLN.

The State Library will encourage libraries to expedite local efforts to acquire and deliver informational materials. When appropriate, grants will be awarded for telefacsimile equipment or other equipment needed to assess remote informational databases. Online searching of remote databases by local libraries will be encouraged. The State Library will help local libraries gain access to Internet and will work with various user groups (Galaxy and Dynix) to promote linking with other libraries to promote sharing of resources.

Objective 2. To provide interlibrary loan and reference services from the State Library.

The State Library will continue to serve as the primary source of interlibrary loan and reference service for libraries of the state. Public, academic, technical, institutional, and special libraries are users of this service. An objective for FY 95 is to increase use of this service by 5%. Use is defined in terms of circulation, not new users. Projections for FY 96 and FY 97 are set at 5% also.

The State Library in FY 95 will continue to evaluate the impact of school library participation in the SCLN. Ten percent of the high schools in the state are presently being served by the network. Additional state funding is needed before this service can be extended to all high schools in the state.

As an enhancement to interlibrary loan the State Library searches on-line data retrieval services in response to research requests. As new databases become available, the library will subscribe to those considered significant in providing needed information.

New Resources, a monthly listing of recent State Library acquisitions, will continue to be published to encourage use of the materials listed.

Objective 3. To work with PALMCOP and other libraries and organizations which are involved with preservation efforts in the state.

South Carolina's libraries, archives, and museums face the same problems of disintegrating collections which are plaguing similar institutions across America. Since no single agency in South Carolina is charged with responsibility in this area, the State Library has joined forces with other institutions sharing the same concerns to form the Palmetto Archives, Libraries, and Museum Council on Preservation (PALMCOP). LSCA funds will be used to encourage communication among PALMCOP members and to help coordinate preservation efforts in the state. The State Library will continue to maintain a small amount of preservation supplies and equipment which may be borrowed by other libraries when they are faced with minor disasters.

The State Library has contracted with the Charleston Museum to secure the part-time services of its preservation consultant for a statewide preservation awareness program. This project began in FY 92 and is anticipated to continue into FY 95. Activities include speeches, presentations, and workshops aimed at librarians, Friends, and trustees. The State Library will also identify other possibilities for increasing preservation awareness. Other activities will include sponsoring workshops and publication of preservation education and promotional materials.

Quantity - 175
Total Cost - $376.50
Unit Cost - $2.15